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GENERAL ITEMS.

T. TITCOMB is in Paris.

NILSSON refuses to marry.

GEN. O'NEIL has his Fenian eyes on Canada.

LONDON paid Dickens £50,000 for his "farewell."

THREE Meissonier pictures sold in Paris for $18,700.

SKY-BLUE rabbits are a home product of Montana.

OFFENBACH has a new opera in hand—"Fantasio."

PARIS is to have only ten nights of Adelina Patti.

COLUMBUS, Ga., has 30,000 spindles twirling cotton.

PERE HYACINTHE'S paper is called "La Concorde."

HARRIET HOSMER is chiselling the Queen of Naples.

LILLIAN EDGARTON is to be pitted against Anna Dickinson.

NILSSON'S success in "Robert le Diable" astonishes Paris.

THERE is a jealousy of church spires in monumental Baltimore.

THE Mobile *Register* has reduced its price per copy from ten cents to five cents.

MR. G. F. TRAIN has had a book dedicated to him. It is the Omaha Directory.

THE handsomest prince in Europe is coming here next summer—Alexis of Russia.

THERE is but one bachelor in Blue Grass county, in Kentucky, the girls are so pretty.

CHAS. A. DAVIS, of Marshfield, Mass., cured himself, of consumption by cutting his throat.

THE debt of the city of Portland, Me., is larger than that of the State of New Hampshire.

MAGRUDER says he loves the South and will stay there for ever. Who has urged him to move?

A BOY in Fort Wayne, Indiana, ate fifteen worm lozenges, and was seized with violent spasms.

AN Indiana lover was rejected by the mother of his adored, and to be revenged he set fire to her barn.

RACHEL'S brother is to take Hortense Schneider on a "Grand Duchess" tour through Great Britain.

AN Illinoisan wants a divorce, because his father threatens to disinherit him if he retains his present wife.

TRYING to read a paper in bed is what made a Mobile man wear a wig. His hair took fire from the candle.

A LITTLE New Haven girl in a frolic with a sister had a croched needle stuck into her heart, yet she will recover.

THE capital of Mississippi, at Jackson, has only been on fire three times this season. Vicksburg wants the capitol.

FINDING a jimmy and stolen money on a man is sufficient cause for his arrest as a suspicious character in Philadelphia.

BOSTON supplied 103,605 indigent people composed in 21,490 families with free soup during two months despensation.

THE North German postoffice forwarded 241,400,414 letters in 1869, eleven per cent. more than the previous year.

KENTUCKY has its champion old man, "115 years of age, and able to thread the finest needle" in eight different languages.

ROBBERS in Detroit have time to break down a door, rob a shop and rummage a house for an hour before the police arrive.

NEW ORLEANS justice is proving itself not entirely blind, by raiding on unlicensed lottery wheels and other "skin" games.

AN Albany suicide hung himself to a limb so low that his knees nearly touched the ground. But he perseveringly held his feet up.

THE lock of John Wesley's hair deposited in the corner stone of an English church is now said to have been cut from his wig.

WAGNER'S "Meistersinger," with seventeen pages of libretto excised, requires four hours for its production in Vienna.

ENGLAND supplies Hamburg with coal, and sent her 376,000 lasts in 1869. A few cargoes of Bohemian coal proved a losing venture.

A PARIS grocer, of Imperialist views, ornaments his shop windows with a bust of Rochfort, done in lard, with prunes for eyes.

A CINCINNATI sneak thief tried to avoid arrest by rushing upon the roof and jumping off, but was secured in fragments.

THE workmen under water in the caissons of the great St. Louis bridge are dying off rapidly from the effects of the condensed air.

A PHILADELPHIA burglar has been identified by his cap, which he dropped on the scene of his achievement. He'll tie it on next time.

AN English vicar la'e y refused to bury the unbaptized child of dissenting parents but an Independent minister was found who performed the service.

NINE thousand seven hundred dollars, clear of all expenses, was realized in Virginia City, Nevada, by the late Catholic fair in aid of the new church.

AN Indiana German drew a big crowd by his strange actions last week, and then shot himself through the heart. Some people will be tragic or perish.

MONSIEUR DE PARIS was one of Jules Simon's audience at his lecture in favor of abolishing capital punishment, but did not defend his pet instrument.

A MEDINA, Ohio, paper offers six months' subscription to any body who will bring it back a number of its issue of thirty-five to forty years old.

PROVIDENCE bootblacks delegate one of their number to kick a peanut vender, and while the latter is pursuing his assailant the others clean out his basket.

A PHILADELPHIAN is deprived of his liberty because he knocked his wife and mother in law down with a brick, and broke up all the furniture and dishes.

GIL MIGORIA, the postilion whose skilful riding saved Bonaparte from being captured by the Cossacks at his evacuation from Moscow, has just died in Russia.

A FLORIDA negro was two years ago so terrified at the cars that he had to be blindfolded to get him aboard. Now he is a Senator and a director of the railroad.

THE end of the San Donato sale is an injunction laid by the Princess Mathilde upon the millions which her husband, Prince Demidoff, realized from it.

MR. HAMILTON, the new Senator from TEXAS, is said never to have smoked a cigar, taken a drink, or kissed a woman. The lobby think him a delightful curiosity.

A HEALTHY gentleman of 108, in Bohemia, has just been cut off in the flower of his youth and beauty. He appointed his funeral, sat down, fell asleep and never woke.

THE mourners at a New Zealand native child's funeral drowned their grief in a couple of hogsheads of ale and thirty gallons of spirits. They were drunk two days.

A MALE orator at a woman suffrage meeting in San Francisco made an effective speech, offering himself in marriage to the chairwoman. They said he was drunk.

A LITTLE Albany boy would have been punished by a young man for snowballing him, had not the pistol gone off prematurely and taken the young man's hand with it.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is down on marriage service, because she once saw a "stalky, queenly looking woman" given away to a "little, feeble groom." Merely sour grapes.

A PLUCKY Illinois boy split a burglar's head with a hatchet, who would break the door down after due warning, and and the robber failed to secure anything but a cold chop.

SPECKLED keeps his flock of 4,200 members in order by giving each a coupon ticket, which he or she is obliged to deposit in the collection plate to show attendance at church.

FROGS are easily pleased. A German professor has discovered that if you take out the brain, and then rub a wet finger down the frog's back, the creature will croak with delight.

A NEW YORK policeman, to prove the injustice of his dismissal for drunkenness, ran a muck the other day, knocking down, pounding and biting every one he met, indiscriminately.

THE dwellers on the Rhine are wondering at an old man of 76, who bathes in the icy river, and rests on a cake of ice. His only punishment is being called an Urgesundheitsspostel.

THE cold weather which coated western fruit trees with ice is supposed to have killed off all the insect embryos and insured a large crop. "It's an ill wind that gathers no moss."

NORFOLK grumbles over the high price of marketing. Lettuce three cents a head, chickens a dollar a pair, shad 75 cents a pair, and sweet potatoes fifty cents a peck are some of the quotations.

AUBER'S chimney took fire the other night, and he was awakened by hearing the mirror crack into a thousand pieces. He got up in time to save his gray hairs from the devouring elements.

NILLSON has been singing with Carvalho in opera at Paris, and the latter felt so bad at being utterly eclipsed by the fresh voice and wonderful genius of her rival that she almost fainted in the fourth act.

THE intense pathos which Anna Dickinson threw into the expression, "My God, let me die," in her Cincinnati lecture, is explained by the fact that she was entertaining a felon on her finger.

A NUMBER of English sparrows have quartered themselves in the garden of Captain John B. Wilgus, in Lexington, Ky. They have been there about four weeks, but where they came from is a mystery.

A CINCINNATI doctor's bill of three dollars was disputed with an adze, by the father of the little girl who died. A rival Galen caused the trouble by telling the parents that what killed her was horse medicine.

WM. H. CHASE, son of Henry S. Chase, of Cornish, New Hampshire, was instantly killed a few days ago. His brother was cleaning a stable, and accidentally hit him with some frozen manure, flung from a fork.

A NEVADA zephyr, the other day, whisked the mail cutter from White Pine to Treasure City, with two men and a span of horses, from the road and into a snow drift thirty feet deep. They tunnelled out.

AN old reprobate of 55 at Louisville has abandoned his wife and children, stolen some money and settled down comfortably in Memphis with an elective affinity. We live in an age of great moral ideas.

THE elephant of John Robinson's menagerie and circus got loose in Tuskegee, Alabama, and went to the mill of Mr. Adams, scared the watchman off, broke into the mill, upset the hopper, and helped himself to the meal.

AN attempt is being made by the ex rebels in Georgia to return Robert Toombs to Congress. The Savannah *Republican*, one of the most influential rebel papers in the State, is working energetically in his behalf.

DR. SAMUEL BARD is disposed of at last, though it cost his friends the expense of buying out his paper, "influencing" his appointment to Idaho and lobbying his confirmation through the Senate. Yet they think it cheap enough.

THE nurserymen in Illinois say that the cold weather which coated the limbs and bodies of the trees with ice will cause a heavy crop of fruit this year. They say the ice will kill the bark lice and the eggs of the apple curcullo.

TERRE HAUTE calls for a manufactory of agricultural implements. One hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred dollars' worth were sold there during the past season, and but fifteen per cent. of the money retained in Terre Haute.

THE last number of the *New Era* states editorially that there are at the present time four men imprisoned in Kentucky, undergoing sentence for having aided slaves to escape prior to the war. It appears that one of these prisoners has still ten years to serve.

CHEMISTRY does wonders. It has built a butter factory on a wharf of the Thames, where a delicious or at least a saleable article of print butter is extracted from the mud of that river. The mud is originally a pure white fat, without taste or smell, but is manipulated into well flavored butter, and duly stamped with the likeness of a cow.

TWO swindlers in Northern Ohio are operating in this way: One goes to a store keeper and offers to buy mink furs at $4 50 a piece, promising to call in a few hours, pay for them, and carry them off. After No. 1 goes, No. 2 appears and wants to sell the store keeper a large quantity of mink furs at $4 each. This was tried last week in Fremont, Ohio, but the merchants didn't bite.

FIVE buildings on wheels, with stove pipes protruding from the rear, loaded with women and children until some of the houses looked as if they could hold no more, each drawn by four yoke of oxen, passed through Clinton, Missouri, the other day, heading for the Southwest. Each wagon would make a house that will entitle the owner to a homestead farm under existing laws.

THE physical state of the Empress Charlotte has altered so much for the worse that she can no longer pay her visits as usual to the Chateau of Lacken. She has to be closely watched at the Palace of Tervueren, where the Queen of the Belgians goes to see her twice a week. Her mental alienation is now accompanied by fever, which confines her to her bed in a state of complete prostration.

DAVIESS COUNTY, Indiana, has a very fatal epidemic called the "cold plague." A New Albany paper says: "Every case has proved fatal except two, and one of the persons who recovered has been left in such a crooked and deformed condition by that disease as to render his life a burden, while the other, who, previous to the attack, was a lady of intelligence and rare accomplishments, has been left almost idiotic. The disease is a most fearful one."

IN dressing for photographs it is useful to know that dark BROWN, dark green, maroon and plain black goods, without gloss, will make a rich drab color. Silks of the same color will take considerably lighter. Snuff brown, dark leather, dark drab, scarlet, cherry, dark orange, crimson and slate will take a very rich drab color. Violet, blue, purple, pink and magenta will take very light, and should be avoided. The hair should never be very wet or glossy.

A SENATOR who talked with him on the San Domingo subject reports that the President expressed his belief that the treaty would not be ratified, and that it was useless to continue the struggle in the Senate. The Senators best informed on this matter say that the vote will never be reached in the Senate, but that the treaty will be allowed to fall by general consent, now that it appears there is no chance for ratification.

THE President of the Equal Rights League, William Nesbitt, Esq., has issued an address to the colored people of Pennsylvania, informing them that in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, Tuesday, the 26th day of April, has been set apart by the League as a day of "thanksgiving, jubilee, and general rejoicing" and recommending that it be "generally observed as such, and on that day all business be suspended and all business places closed, churches be opened in the morning for praise and thanksgiven to the King of Kings for His wonderful deliverance, and that wherever convenient the remainder of the day be devoted to speeches and music, and general rejoicings, and the evening to festivities, so that the day may be fully celebrated in each city, town and hamlet throughout the Commonwealth."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Attempt at Treasury Reform—The Senate Amends House Bill—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway—Allegheny County Fire Marshal.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1870.

Little business of importance was done in the Legislature to-day, the Committees being pretty well cleaned out of bills. Some long pending eastern local bills passed, or were otherwise disposed of.

TREASURY REFORM BILL.

In the Senate, Mr. Randall made an effort to dispense with the evening session, the Treasury bill being the order for the evening.

Mr. White opposed the effort, and said this would be the last chance to pass the Treasury bill.

Mr. Randall's motion was defeated.

The amendments of Messrs. Wallace and Billingfelt being carried by a united vote of the Democrats and Messrs. Billingfelt, Kerr and Lowry.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to require the Treasurer to make monthly returns of places of deposits in detail, amounts of money in each respectively, which statements shall be open to the inspection of all citizens. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Rutan offered an amendment requiring the State Treasurer to state under oath at the end of each year that he had never received, and did not expect to receive, anything for the use of public money, and for him to do so should cause a forfeiture of salary, removal from office and the fact communicated to the Legislature by the Governor at the next session. Lost.

Mr. White offered to amend by adding a section requiring depositories to give security and pay interest on balances of not less than three and a half per cent., and fixing penalties for offering consideration for deposits.

Messrs. White, Howard, Rutan and Mumma supported the House bill as the best that could be done at this stage of the session. Better that than nothing.

Mr. Howard charged that he knew Gen. Irwin had loaned out the funds of the State and received four per cent. from Pittsburgh banks for the same.

Mr. Rutan said the leading journals in the west of both parties, and good men of both parties, were united upon this question and demanded the passage of the House bill. He was for such a bill before it was known who would be State Treasurer, and would support it, leaving those who wished to continue the abuses of the Treasury system to take the responsibility of defeating the bill.

The bill as amended by Messrs. Wallace and Billingfelt passed, with Mr. Howard's amendment.

PITTSBURGH BILLS PASSED.

The House passed bills incorporating the Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, and relating to the Fire Marshal of Allegheny county.

CHICAGO.

Banks and the Funding Bill—From the Piegan Indians—Railroad Directors—Committee to Attend Gen. Thomas' Funeral.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 4.—Private dispatches from St. Louis deny the statement telegraphed from that city on Saturday last that the St. Louis clearing house tabled the memorial against the Funding bill. One dispatch received here on Saturday says the St. Louis clearing house had emphatically endorsed the Chicago memorial on that subject. An intelligent banker from Iowa states that every National bank in that State will call in its loans and retire its circulation if the Funding bill passes. He adds that "if Congress insists upon passing this bill, it will produce such a state of commercial distress as to drive those now in power out of the capital."

A dispatch was read at General Sheridan's headquarters to-day from General Hancock, dated St. Paul, April 2, which says he has received a dispatch from General De Trobriand, at Fort Shaw, dated April 1, which says Father Imoda has just arrived from among the Piegan Indians. The chiefs are for peace, and send word of submission. "Pete," the murderer of Clark, died of small pox.

John Crerar, Chicago, Lorenzo Blackstone, Norwich, Conn., and John J. Mitchell, Alton, were to-day re-elected directors of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. for three years.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has appointed the following Committee from the Army of the Cumberland to attend the funeral obsequies of General Thomas at Troy, on Friday: Generals Nathan Kimball, Indianapolis, Jas. Burnett, Cleveland, J. G. Parkhurst, Detroit, N. L. Anderson, Cincinnati, L. McClurg, Chicago, John H. Brannan, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, Jno. F. Craxton, Paris, Ky., T. Opedyke, New York, J. S. Fullerton, St. Louis, Wm. McMichael, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Month's Exports—Laborers' Petition—Governor and Legislature at Outs—San Diego Gold Mines.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—The aggregate exports of San Francisco for the past month amounted to $13,600,000, of which $10,250,000 was treasure.

Last night a large meeting of laboring men adopted resolutions petitioning the Governor to sign the bill in his hands authorizing the grading of Picon Hill, this city.

The Legislature and Governor are at loggerheads. The Senate threatens that unless the Governor signs certain bills to refuse to pass the general appropriation bill.

Reports from San Diego mines are favorable, but there is nothing yet to justify a rush. The production of placer gold is small. The quartz mines are rich, but unprovided with mills for the reduction of ores.

The small pox continues to rage. There are a few cases among the soldiers.

Kansas Pacific Railroad—Business Last Year.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 4—The Kansas Pacific Railway Company held their annual meeting at Lawrence to-day. The following is an abstract of the President's annual report, showing the business of the road. The total receipts from freight were $1,500,419 27; the total receipts from passengers, express and mails were $717,551 19; miscellaneous, $7,909 65; total, $2,225,820 11. The total working expenses were $1,386,180 02. The net earnings were $839,640 09; the average length of road operated during the year was 368 miles, being 32 miles more than the previous year; total number of passengers carried was 146,583; increase 37,251, or 34 per cent. over the previous year; total amount of freight carried 175,518 tons; increase of 5,441 tons, or 41 per cent. over last year; mercantile traffic, 153,015 tons, an increase of 61,822 tons, nearly sixty-eight per cent.; gross receipts from commercial business, $1,703,416 62, an increase of $421,636 38, nearly thirty-three per cent. over last year. The operating expenses were a trifle over sixty-two per cent. of the gross earnings, an increase of eight per cent. over the preceding year, which was occasioned by the general improvement of the road and for repairing the damages occasioned by the floods of June and July, the expenses for the latter amounting to over $100,000.

The road from Kit Carson west is being pushed rapidly. The grading is all under contract, and the iron and other material provided for, and the road will be completed to Denver by September next. The road from Denver to Cheyenne will be in operation by July 1st.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Memorial Service to Gen. Thomas—The Georgia Bill Taken up and Discussed. HOUSE: All Congressional Elections at Same Time—Sinking of the Oneida—Woman Suffrage Amendment—River and Harbor Improvement—The Tariff Bill Further Considered in Committee.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of prominent members of the Society of Friends of Indiana asking for a deed for three hundred and twenty acres of land now held by them among the Shawnee Indians, so that they may carry on missionary work. Referred to the Indian Committee.

The Vice President submitted the order of arrangements for memorial services to General Thomas, agreed on by the presiding officers of the two Houses. It provides for the meeting of Senators and Representatives in the hall of the latter on Tuesday evening, and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral.

Bills were presented and referred as follows:

Incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego.

To continue the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad across Dakota Territory to Yankton and land grants for same.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendments the House joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers.

Also, without amendment, House joint resolution authorizing a supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities.

Also, adversely, bill granting Presidio reservation to the city of San Francisco for a public park.

The latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Georgia bill was taken up.

Mr. STEWART moved to strike out Bingham's amendment.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature for two years from its organization in January last, provided the clause of the State Constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

Mr. WILLEY spoke in favor of a provisional government for Georgia. If the present bill was to pass, he would move to insert as a substitute for Mr. Bingham's amendment a provision designed to be a warning to the State that federal intervention would follow any attempt to set up a perpetual government under the authority of the present legislature.

Mr. STEWART agreed that Georgia should rather be kept out under military rule, or the present loyal organization should be given sufficient time to establish itself and provide means for a fair election.

Mr. SALISBURY, in reply to the reference by Mr. Stewart to the Ku Klux Klan, expressed a desire to see a Ku Klux before he died. This convenient class seemed to him to appear and disappear for the purpose of supplying political arguments for party.

Mr. WILSON asserted that since Lee's surrender more men had been killed in the late rebel States on account of race or politics than were killed in any battle during the rebellion.

Mr. SAULSBURY read from a private letter of a Georgia Republican in contradiction of newspaper reports of outrages there and attributing them to sinister motives.

Mr. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of federal power to prevent Georgia passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the union party.

Mr. THURMAN asked whether the Senator meant to assert that the majority of the electors of Georgia were opposed to the radical party?

Mr. HOWARD replied, according to his information he had, he was not only satisfied a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so called radical party, but were opposed to the Government of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN—Does the Senator, then, propose to reject the provision in the State Constitution which makes these men voters?

Mr. HOWARD did not propose to reject any such thing. He proposed to have the State Government in the hands of a loyal majority, and not in the hands of a distloyal traitor minority.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson as a greater stretch of power than had yet been claimed in any of the reconstructed States, as it proposed to continue men in office for two years, not by the votes of the people but by act of Congress. Referring to the alleged acts as a violation of the Constitution, he said time was when the American people would have been roused almost to frenzy by any one of these acts, now of almost daily occurrence. The apparent indifference of the country was, he thought, attributable to the fact that we were now passing through that reactionary period of quiet and tranquility which invariably succeeds any great convulsion like civil war. He would not deny that such organizations as Ku Klux Klan existed in the South. In a community where the military dominates over the power of the people, and where negro ignorance was made paramount to white intelligence and virtue, the wonder was that such combinations did not exist. Human nature was human nature. It was natural to rebel against seeming oppression. The impulses of the human heart could not be trampled out by any law. He then went on to show that according to the admission of Senators since the late rebel States had passed into loyal hands, peace and good order had been unknown within their borders. He had held, as a necessary sequence, that under Democratic administration law and order did prevail there, and he advised the Senate as the only means of restoring the former condition of things to blot out radicalism in the South and allow the people to elect their own rulers and thus reestablish a Democratic government.

The Vice-President announced Senators Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer Warner and Casserly to be appointed to represent the Senate at the obsequies of Gen. Thomas.

Mr. SHERMAN replied at length to his colleague, whose statements he regarded as an apology for the Ku Klux Klan. He had not expected his colleague to appear as their apologist. In answer to that attempt at an excuse for that class, he would ask his colleague for the name of one man in the south who had been deprived of his rights by the Republican party. He believed the generosity, honesty and forbearance of the party in power in its treatment of rebels was without parallel in human history. Here were eight millions of people who had slaughtered three hundred thousand of the bravest and best of our land and plunged the Government into debt. Yet after laying down their arms no one had been injured in person or property. On the other hand instances of outrage were frequent, where loyal men had been persecuted for opinion's sake. In proof of this he read from Gen. Terry's report upon affairs in Georgia and from a pamphlet illustrative of cruelty towards blacks who voted for Seymour and Blair.

Mr. THURMAN, by way of correction, informed his colleague he had not sought to excuse the Ku Klux Klan or any other, but had argued that their existence was the natural result of the condition of things in the South.

Mr. SHERMAN said the inference then was that the Government had oppressed the people, which for one he denied. He then gave at length his reasons for opposing that portion of the Bingham amendment which extends the terms of State officers for two years longer.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Sherman yielded the floor for executive session.

The doors were closed for fifteen minutes, and at 4.50 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were presented and referred as follows:

Equalizing salaries of United States Judges of eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania.

Preventing sales of public lands in Dakotah except under the pre-emption laws, &c.

Extending the provisions of swamp land acts to Minnesota and Oregon.

To authorize the erection of a custom house at St. Joseph, Mo.

Granting lands to Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company, with provisions for a railroad to Helena, Ark.

Equalizing bounties paid to soldiers.

For continuing St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across Dakota to Yankton, and for continuing land grant in aid thereof.

Mr. HOGE offered a resolution for adjournment May 10th.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over.

A bill passed fixing the time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress in all States and Territories on the Tuesday after first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules to put on passage Senate joint resolution for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for State department and for additional clerks.

Mr. DAWES objected to this first step to increase the expenditures of the Government and create new offices.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population of not less than 20,000, and to State capitals containing a population of not less than 10,000. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by collision with the British steamer Rombay, directing the Secretary of the Navy to obtain an inquiry into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and destruction of life, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested a modification of the resolution, so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the Captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain but what the Oneida was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British vessel, after the collision, a much graver offense.

The resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

Mr. JULIAN presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 16 as follows:

SECTION 1st. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SEC. 2d. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. JULIAN also introduced a bill for the protection of settlers on public lands. Referred.

Mr. CONGER offered a resolution adhering to the policy of improving rivers and harbors, but saying that in the present financial condition of the country only such appropriations should be made as were necessary to preserve the public works already completed or in process of construction, or such works as add greatly to the facilities of commerce, cheap transportation or provide harbors of refuge or such improvements of general character or of special importance as would suffer from postponement or suspension. Adopted.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the facts of the present struggle for Mayor of Richmond and report what legislation is necessary to suppress violence and maintain the authority of the National Government.

Mr. BROOKS objected, and debate arising, the resolution was withdrawn.

The SPEAKER made report on arrangements for memorial services to Gen. Thomas, which was agreed to.

Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Scofield, Washburne (Wis.), Randall and Stokes were appointed by the House to attend the funeral.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the item on raw or Muscovado sugar was amended to read: "On all raw or Muscovado sugar, and on all other sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound."

Mr. SHELDON offered an amendment making the duty on raw sugar two and a half instead of two cents, supporting it in the interest of Louisiana and Texas producers.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, arguing that the sugar producers of Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound and should be content now with two cents.

This amendment and that a general one on all sugar items offered by Mr. ALLISON, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Kelly, Sheldon, Kerr, Maynard and Hooper.

Mr. WOOD moved to limit the reduction of duty on sugar to that which is the product of countries in which involuntary servitude or human slavery does not exist. He said the Committee of Ways and Means was absolutely offering a premium to slave labor. Spain had been declaring she intended to abolish slavery in Cuba, but this tariff would induce her to retain it.

Mr. SCHENCK commenced his reply to Mr. Wood by a quotation from Job, "And last of all came Satan also." [Laughter.] He admitted there was some force in the suggestion that the tariff should be levied with such discrimination as not to encourage slavery abroad. He was not disposed to undertake to effect the political or social condition of another country in an indirect way in reference to slavery. When they had had such a hard scuffle with the Democratic party to get rid of it at home, that party had stood by slavery so manfully, so constantly, so persistently, in season and out of season, in any attack and virtues, that he would say that much trouble in clearing its skirts of the great crime. Having got rid of it, it was a little soon to start out in an attempt to reform another part of the world indirectly through a tariff system. Especially he thought it would be well for some gentleman to tarry in Jericho until their anti-slavery beards were grown before they attempted to fight in that cause.

Mr. WOOD regretted the gentleman from Ohio had not accepted the amendment in the spirit in which it had been offered. That gentleman's reply had satisfied him (Mr. Wood) that all the professions of that gentleman and of his political friends in favor of freedom and extension of suffrage, and of giving governmental favors and boons to Africans, were confined exclusively to the United States for electioneering purposes. He wished it distinctly understood he was giving to members on the other side the opportunity to show whether they were really friends of the black man or not.

A vote being taken on the amendment Mr. WOOD called for the count on the negative side, remarking he would like to see the friends of slavery. [Laughter.]

The negative vote being taken, he remarked that Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, was a friend of slavery.

The amendment was rejected.

Other amendments, offered by Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, Mr. Winans and Mr. Ingersoll, were rejected.

Mr. Sheldon's and Mr. Allison's amendments were also rejected.

The Committee went on to the next item in the bill:

Clarified sugar, three cents per pound.

Mr. ALLISON moved to reduce it to two and a half cents.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, moved to reduce it to two and a quarter cents.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Smith, Garfield, Judd, Marshall, Maynard, Logan and Burchard.

Without disposing of the clause, and with the amendments still pending, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Election in Columbus, Ohio.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, April 4.—The election passed off quietly. About four hundred negroes voted the Independent City ticket, which beats the Democratic ticket by five hundred majority. The new Council will stand eleven Republicans to seven Democrats.

—The New York upholsters succeeded in the strike against reduction of wages.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments—Tariff Modifications—The Oneida Calamity—Government Buildings—Army Reduction—Case of Fitz John Porter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: James Hobson, Assessor Internal Revenue, Third District, Iowa; Albert J. Lowry, Postmaster at Placerville, Cala.; Moses Hallett, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Territory of Colorado.

TARIFF BILL MODIFICATIONS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to strike out of the Tariff bill the following items:

On vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on handirons, sad irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, one and three-fourth cents per pound.

On cast iron steam, gas or water pipe, one and three-fourth cents per pound.

On all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, thirty-five cent *ad valorem*.

This will leave the duty on these items the same as it is now, which is considerably less than these rates.

GENERAL PORTER REPLIES.

The reply of Fitz John Porter to the speech of Senator Chandler is published. It has transpired that among the endorsements Gen. Porter has in his behalf is a letter from General George H. Thomas, arguing that the case should be reopened, and that if done Porter would in his judgment be vindicated.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Appropriations has agreed unanimously to report against making any appropriations whatever for buildings not now in course of construction. The effect of the published statement that $500,000 were to be appropriated for the erection of public buildings in Quincy, Ill.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The Senate Military Committee this morning considered Wilson's bill for the reduction of the army and will probably report it favorably. The House bill with the same title. It is claimed that Wilson's bill provides for a saving of $5,000,000 per annum while Logan's would increase the expenses for army purposes $3,000,000.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the House all the information relative to the Oneida disaster. The report says the disaster occurred through the total negligation of the Bombay and reckless disregard of human life and of the common obligations of humanity.

NEW YORK CITY.

McFarland-Richardson Trial—Coal Contracts—Fenian Convention—Colored People's Jubilee—Indignation Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 4, 1870.

MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON TRIAL.

The trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson, has begun. The whole day was occupied in an attempt to procure a jury. One hundred and sixty-eight persons were examined and only six jurors obtained, and one of them was excused on the ground that his sister was at the point of death. The Court room was thronged, and among those present were Mr. Richardson's brother and wife.

COAL CONTRACTS.

The new contract between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie Railway for the delivery of a largely increased amount of coal daily, began April 1st. The Delaware and Hudson Company have also arranged with the Erie for the transportation of a large amount of coal daily.

HOLD THEIR JUBILEE.

The colored people of New York will hold a jubilee over the Fifteenth amendment on Friday evening at the Cooper Institute. Addresses are expected by Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Senator Revels, Senator Fenton and others.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic indignation meeting against the removal of the present Central Park Commissioners was held this evening, and a committee of prominent citizens sent to Albany to represent the views of the meeting before the Legislature.

C. L. L. REVOKED.

Gen. O'Neill has revoked his call for a Fenian convention at Chicago, and calls for a Congress of the Brotherhood in this city April 19th. He will not attend the Chicago gathering.

EMPHATIC.

Judge Woodruff, in his charge to the grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, was emphatic in relation to defalcations of public officers.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

A Close Vote—Probability of the Election of English, Dem., for Governor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARTFORD, April 4.—The election to-day was quiet. The storm is severe and has turned to snow. The following returns are received:

	JEWELL.	ENGLISH.
Bristol	202	401
Simsbury	175	163
New Britain	393	733
Granby	181	196
Berlin	236	190
Euston	272	162
Windsor Locks	153	163
Manchester	246	233
East Hartford	316	280
Farmington	228	200

So far as returns have been received the indications are that the State is very close. Returns from eighteen towns show a net Republican loss of 122, mostly in Hartford county.

LATER—The indications are that English is elected, although few returns have yet been received from Windham and Litchfield counties.

The Democrats make gains in both houses of the Legislature and possibly carry the Senate.

The following are additional returns:

New London county.	JEWELL.	ENGLISH.
New London	751	644
Franklin	81	80
Griswold	236	140
Ledyard	156	156
Lisbon	54	71
North Stonington	161	129
Preston	108	71
Colchester	248	217
Fairfield county.		
Norwalk	537	700
Wilton	150	196
Bridgeport	330	115
Darien	135	115
Stamford	300	

The latter town elected a Democratic representative for the first time in twelve years.

LATEST.—Hartford gives Jewell 2859, English 3407, and re elects Charles R. Chapman, Democrat, Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over six hundred majority. The Democrats have four majority in Common Council.

English for Governor is no doubt elected.

The Legislature will be close, but the Republicans count on a majority in each branch.

Dam at St Anthony's Falls Carried Away by the Freshet—Loss $300,000

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 4—A special from St. Paul says the new dam at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, the construction of which was lately commenced to keep the water from breaking through the tunnel, was carried away yesterday by rain and the rising water. Millions of feet of logs escaped over the falls and are lost. The water is having free course through the tunnel, washing out the heavy work done during the past winter for closing up the tunnel and rendering the question of preserving the water power from serious damage one of great difficulty. The Water Power Company estimate their total damage from the tunnel at three hundred thousand dollars, and other parties are preparing to bring suit for damage.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Royal Assent Given to the Irish Force Bill—Constitutional Reform in France—Demonstration in Behalf of Rochefort—German Envoy to China.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts that the French Minister has renounced the idea of submitting the proposed constitutional reforms on the basis of the *plebiscitum* of 1852.

The Bishop of London has determined to enforce regul

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53f.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

RHODE ISLAND holds her State election to-morrow. Her total vote and her Republican majority are usually about half of those figures respectively for Allegheny county. But, small as she is, the opposition would crow over a victory if they could—which they can't.

THE INDICATIONS at Washington continue to be favorable to the maintenance of the leading features of the funding bill as it passed the Senate, but with the provisions for greenback contraction stricken out, and some concessions to the banks in the matter of taxation. These institutions do not not appear to have made much by their objections to the optional exchange of bonds, as provided in the bill. The sense of the country is manifestly against them—and Congress is not blind to that view.

"THE colored voters are considered almost unanimously Republican," said a report of the current canvass at Cincinnati, yesterday noon. Sensible reporter! They are "considered" to stand on that platform elsewhere as well. It is not long since one of the leading colored clergymen of this city remarked to us, that he should feel tolerably safe in offering a quarter's salary for a good look at a black Democrat. Here and there, one may be found to talk that way—but he don't drop a ticket of that stripe into the box, not if he knows himself. Is it wonderful, then, that the Democratic party is firmly convinced of the unconstitutionality of the XVth Article?

THE work of democratizing the French empire proceeds steadily. The new constitutional changes popularizing the government still more—in the recognition of the people as the source, the support and the appellate tribunal of the political power of the nation—are to be submitted to a general vote, which will not fail to sanction them. We heard that the Empire was peace, in its earlier days, but it has remained for these later, and probably closing, years in the rule of the most sagacious monarch of the present century, to illustrate the spirit of this apothegm in its fullest force. The Empire is domestic peace, peace is popular content, and content universal and enduring must come with that self-government to which France becomes daily more and more familiarized.

THE CASE IN TENNESSEE.

The Governor had, a fortnight since, made a formal demand upon the President, for military aid to enforce the State laws. This demand was constitutionally defective, since it is practicable to convene the State Legislature through which, when so practicable, the application must proceed. Hence the President declines to accede to the request of Gov. Senter, and the Governor himself hastens to take the back track, now insisting that Tennessee has no need for such an interference. This functionary is, or soon will be, in Washington, where he has been invited to confer with the Reconstruction Committee. Suggestions that this Committee may report measures for the pacification of the State through Federal intervention, have been current, but there is no real probability that such a policy would have the sanction of Congress. It is considered that Tennessee can and must herself remedy the mischiefs which her people have inflicted upon themselves.

This view appears to be acquiesced in by the politicians of that State, and we observe indications that the remedies are actually about to be sought for at home. And in this way. The recent State Convention, which framed a new Constitution, submitted to and adopted by the people on the 26th ult., is said to have been a wholly illegal body, and all its acts are accordingly void. The new Constitution, intended to perpetuate the rebel control, and to preclude the dreaded popular reaction, would in that view fall to the ground. It is announced that the issue upon it is now to be squarely made, the Governor refusing to recognize its validity by issuing commissions to the officers elected under it for every civil post in the State. Efforts to compel his recognition by legal process must bring the issue upon the validity of the Constitution, before the Courts and up to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the new instrument be thus vitiated, the rebel force will be broken, and the opportunity given to the loyal people of Tennessee to recover their control of the State.

This plan can only succeed by the aid of Gov. SENTER. He is weak and wholly unreliable, yet the present confidence is strong that he will adhere to the line thus marked out. If it should fail, Tennessee must discover and improve yet other peaceful and orderly means for checking her social disorders, and reorganizing her political affairs in the interests of loyalty and peace. Sooner or later, when she shall have suffered enough, she will find and resume the true path—which, if found for herself, is much more likely to be permanently maintained.

FREE TRADE—WHOM DOES IT CONCERN?

The Chicago free traders have a blunt way of putting their ideas before the public. "All industries that could not stand by themselves ought to fall." We rather like the audacity of that. Its candor leaves no one at all in doubt as to the designs, both immediate and remote, of that school of political economists. The spirit of this declaration is in striking contrast with the cowardly subterfuges and treacherous euphonisms of the revenue-with-incidental-protection class of free-traders. We could wish that all the opponents of the protective principle were equally frank in their avowals. Then, there could no longer be an apology for any failure of the people to comprehend their aims, and the consequences which these would be sure to entail upon the industrial interests of the Republic.

Said the same speaker, "Taxes that went to prop up one industry were just so much injustly forced from those in dustries that were self-sustaining"—and industries so propped up should be sacrificed without compunction! Were this doctrine to become the policy of the Government, one of two results only must follow: either the entire iron interest of the country—every forge and rolling mill in the Republic—would extinguish its fires, or our well paid operatives could have continued employment on the sole condition that they accept the paupers wages now paid to European labor. Either the iron of Europe, made with wretchedly underpaid labor, would have the exclusive possession of our markets, or we must compete with it on the same scale of cost. Let a country like ours depend wholly upon the foreign supply, for an article of prime necessity such as iron, and in peace we should be hopeless dependents, and in war helplessly at the mercy of our foes. It is easy to see how bad this would be for an otherwise independent and free people. It is quite as easy to realize the almost equally deplorable consequences of a general reduction of the wages paid to our operatives down to the starvation prices of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. As of iron, so it would be in all the manufactures of wool. Every spindle and loom would stand still, under the predominance of the free trade idea, or would be driven on with wool at half-price and the wages of operatives at one-fourth of the present rates. The cotton manufacturers of this country, having the exclusive advantage of the raw material at their own doors, might possibly continue to defy foreign competition, but theirs would be almost the solitary exception to the general ruin of leading American industries, none of which, with that possible exception, do or can "stand by themselves," and pay living wages to American laborers, without being "propped up" in the precise way which free-trade every where opposes and has at Chicago the frankness to denounce.

The question of protection, of free-trade or of a tariff of duties discriminating in favor of American protection is a question of comparatively little importance to the employing capitalists in this country. But it is of the last vital consequence to the working masses of our people. Throw open the ports, bring in foreign iron and other metals, and all the various textile fabrics, and our mills and forges and shops and factories would be shut for how long? Until the operative classes had faced starvation, no work and therefore no bread, long enough to be willing at last to work for a bare subsistence rather than to die in idleness. People will live on a crust rather than to starve, and then will take the crust when hunger begins to gripe. Capital can wait but labor cannot. Capital makes its terms; labor must, sooner or later, take what is offered. Capital chooses and labor submits. Capital loses for the present, but labor makes up for it after a while. Protection to our industrial interests, then, is the question for the poor man, not for the rich. More than that, it is the question for the poor man against the rich, for the operative against the capitalist—since capital would reap larger returns from its investments at low prices rather than high, and when, if ever, a free trade era shall come, the employer will then be able to have the work of two men with the money now paid for one. Protection for home industry is the doctrine pre eminently for the operative whose labor is his sole capital; it is a mistake as palpable as it has been popular to suppose that none but the employing capitalists are interested in upholding that principle. We tell the workmen of Pittsburgh that the wealthy owners of all these forges and mills would speedily find their own profit in the inauguration of free-trade—and they know it, such of them as comprehend the working of the immutable principles of trade,—while it is the operative classes that alone would eventually suffer. Let the masses of our people appreciate these truths as they should—and as free-traders intend they shall bye and bye—and they would recognize in every supporter of free-trade a public and personal enemy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will meet in Philadelphia, the 19th day of May next, and be opened with a sermon by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Moderator of the New School Assembly in May last, who, with Dr. M. W. Jacobus, Moderator of the Old School body at the same time last year, will preside jointly, and put all votes and decide all points of order, until another Moderator is chosen to preside over the deliberations of the reunited Churches. This will consummate the the union in every particular. The Presbyteries are now electing the commissioners for the Assembly, and quite a number of names are announced.

The Fourth Presbyterian congregation of this city are considering the question of removal from their present location, on Penn street, to a point several squares farther out. A committee was appointed to report at the annual meeting in May next. The Presbyterian *Banner* says the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, Rev. Geo. P. Hays pastor, is beginning to look around for a new site, in order to meet the wants of the congregation.

The correspondent of the *Banner* urges the endowment of the Western Theological Seminary, and proposes that if one hundred thousand, a hundred and fifty thousand, or even two hundred thousand dollars, is raised for that purpose, he agrees to pledge himself to give one fifth as much.

While the Rev. W. F. Collins was preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church at Fair Haven, Connecticut, in behalf of the superannuated preachers, he was struck with paralysis. The physican found the muscles of his throat and nearly the entire upper side had been paralyzed. He never rallied and died the next day. He was one of the ablest ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, unexcelled in the departments of Greek and Latin literature.

It is announced in the *Presbyterian* that a deputation from Scotland will be present at the Presbyterian General Assembly in May next, consisting of Rev. Dr. William Arnott, of Edinburgh, and perhaps Rev. Dr. Blaikie.

Girard avenue Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, has enjoyed signal prosperity, financially and spiritually. During the pastorate of Rev. J. Hervey Beede, two years, he has received into church communion more than two hundred and fifty members, and at present upwards of sixty hopeful converts, the fruit of a gracious work of revival now in progress in his church.

At a late meeting of the American Tract Society, in Washington city, addresses were delivered by Senator Patterson, Hon. S. S. Fisher, and Rev. C. L. Shearer and Dr. Stevenson. Senator Buckingham presided. The speakers confined their remarks principally to the wants of the Chinese emigration, and those of the Pacific coast. Mr. Shearer, who had recently returned from the latter, stated some appalling facts in regard to religious destitution; that while the religious charities is seventeen per cent., in some places of the Pacific slope it is only three and a half per cent.

The Baptists of Massachusetts have, during the past ten years lost two churches, and gained thirty-six hundred members, principally in the Boston churches.

Rev. Ezra D. Kinney, of Sayville, New York, a Congregationalist, over seventy years of age, has preached in forty-three years and a half, eighty-four hundred and sixty sermons, and labored in eighty-nine revivals, in which some three thousand were hopefully converted.

Considerable efforts are put forth by churches now-a-days to cultivate the social element among the people, and in many instances the "sociables" are quite a success. In France a different plan is pursued to that of this country. The pastors give religious tea parties, where religious subjects and religious experiences are spoken of with a familiarity that make the evenings pleasant and refreshing. The entertainment is nothing more than a cup of tea and biscuit.

It is stated Rev. Mr. Wood, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, lately baptized some gipsy children. They were brought to the church by their parents.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks the additions thus far to the Evangelical churches in that city, during the month of March, have been fully twenty five hundred, and the number is increasing weekly.

The Third Presbyterian church of Cincinnati has declared in favor of free pews by a vote of one hundred and seventy-eight for, to ten against.

The General Conference of the Christian (New Light) Church meets every four years, and is composed of delegates of an equal number of ministers and laymen. This Church is divided into two branches, North and South, each having a General Conference. The Northern branch meets next fall in Oshawa, Canada, and the Southern in Suffolk, Va., in May next.

We Clip the following from the Presbyterian *Banner*:

Grace Memorial Church is a beautiful structure; yet only *in posse*, but soon, we trust to be an actuality.

Presbyterians, in the abounding of grateful feelings for their heavenly Father's goodness in bringing them willingly together after a thirty years' separation, declared their purpose to consecrate five millions of dollars in the way of buildings and endowments, as a memorial; and now it is high time that definite projects were formed and works in progress. How much Pittsburghers mean to do, we know not. If their hearts' emotions abound as their wealth abounds, no city of equal population will do more than they.

We have, in our city and its surroundings, some thousands of colored people, of whom a few were recently organized as a Christian society, and are known as Grace Presbyterian Church. They are an industrious, orderly, and spirited people. Their pastor is a graduate of Lincoln University. At present they worship in a hall. They have a site for an edifice. Shall they have the building? And shall it be, GRACE MEMORIAL CHURCH? The name is beautiful; and to erect it, and make it commodious and tasteful, will be a deed worthy of Pittsburgh, Presbyterians. Who will put forth his hand? Let him whose large heart prompts him to say, *I will*, speak to his neighbor.

PITTSBURGHER.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARM WORK FOR THE SEASON.

Hauling out Manure.—Those who may not yet have hauled out their manure, as is no doubt the case with many, should see to it that the fertilizing qualities of it are preserved, as we have before advised, by the spreading out of a bushel of plaster to say every twenty double horse cart loads of the manure, which will arrest the escape of the volatile gases, which are the riches of all such kinds of manure; twenty bushels pulverized charcoal, or a solution of copperas and water, or of sulphuric acid and water, would also answer the same purpose. Salt also would be effective, but we think plaster is the handiest and probably the most effective of either of the other ingredients named and the cheapest. It is powerful in its effects, not only economizing the nitrogenous portion of the manure for the future use of the crop, but through the lime and sulphuric acid in it, will act also in the capacity of a feeder to the future crops. The small expense to be incurred in the application of plaster should not be a hindrance to its use, for the labor of the year in the accumulation of the manure will in a great degree be lost without it or some other of the retainers of the nitrogenous substance alluded to.

Potatoes.—If you have not yet got your early potatoes in, lose no time in forwarding the work. Your late crop should be got in between the last of April and the 10th of May, in this latitude. Early planting of potatoes is one of the best securities against the rot, if you combine with it the early harvesting thereof. Grass swards, clover leys and new ground are believed to be the best adapted for the growth of potatoes. Light, loamy soils, well filled with vegetable matter, will produce the mealiest and best flavored roots. It is a coarse feeder, and requires no little quantity of food, but if all the prerequisites for its production are given to it no crop pays better, on a general average. We have before alluded to the kinds of manure suitted to it, but as a general rule farmers will mostly prefer the barn-yard manure for it; but whatever kind you give, do not stint it in quantity. Twenty double horse cart loads of barn-yard and stable manure per acre will be necessary; add to which ten bushels of ashes and one bushel plaster, well mixed together; or three hundred pounds guano, ten loads woods mould and one bushel plaster, well mixed together, will also make an excellent dressing; as will also ten bushels bone dust, ten do. of ashes and ten loads of mould of any kind, well mixed together; or ten loads barn-yard manure, ten of marsh mud (salt marsh preferable) would be a good compost for an acre. The ground should be deeply and carefully plowed. If the ground be a grass sward, the roller should precede the harrow, to compress the furrow hills, which should be turned flat, and the harrow run lengthwise, the furrows to be followed again by the roller. Lay off the rows from two and a-half to three feet apart—the latter distance will allow more space for the circulation of light and air, which is of no little importance in the growth of potatoes; the furrow make six inches deep to allow ample space for the manure, the inserting of the sets and the covering; strew the manure two or three inches in depth, place the sets ten inches apart upon the top of the manure, eyes upermost, and cover. It is best to change your seed every year, and if you have not obtained seed from a distance, an exchange with a neighbor would be preferable to using that of your own growth. Cut the seed so as to have two eyes in each set, and as they are cut, the cut part should be rubbed in ashes or plaster, so as to dry the wound, which is believed to be also a preservation from the rot, if they are spread out on a dry place to remain about a week before planting them. The after culture we may hereafter speak of. It requires from ten to fifteen bushels of potatoes for seeding an acre, which will be governed by the size and the variety, and the manner of cutting, some kind yielding more eyes than others.

HINTS FOR GARDENERS—APRIL.

For taking your cabbage plants from the seed bed, a garden trowel, or a kitchen case knife, or a small paddle of wood should be used; have a basin of piggen at hand to put them in, in which prepare a mixture of mould, soot and flour of sulphur, reduced to the consistence of cream with water. The plants should be placed in this mixture, up to the leaves; make a hole with a dibble made of hard wood large enough to receive the roots easily, and seize the opportunity after the first rain to put them out, taking care to have them firmly fixed in their places. The plants should be moderately watered every day or two, if a drought should intervene, and a dusting of plaster or soot, single or combined, in the dew of the morning, has an excellent effect on their growth. Sow cabbage seed in a warm southern border, early in April, to grow plants to succeed the earlier kinds.

Broccoli and Cauliflower plants should be set out during the first ten days or two weeks of April in this latitude—the soil, management and manures, as recommended for cabbages, are applicable for these vegetables—and seed for the cauliflower may be sown in the open ground any time during the month, to raise plants for heading in October.

The *Siberian Kale* furnish, next to the cabbage, the best sprouts in our markets, and a rpace of fifteen or twenty feet will be sufficient to supply a large family, and furnish them, too, at a time when most vegetables are scarce, and they will be found of ready sale in market. The seed can be sown early this month.

Garden *Peas* and *Beans* should be sown at intervals, and the plants from the seed beds put out, so as to keep up a succession. Set out Lettuce plants also if you have them large enough to transplant; set them out in a well prepared bed to head, and sow seed at intervals of about ten days for future supplies of plants.

Small *Salading* and *Radishes* should have the seed sown every four days throughout this month, in order to have them in a crisp state, and in succession.

For *Spinach* prepare a bed by manuring well, digging in the manure a spade deep and raking well; then make drills one foot apart, one inch deep, and drill therein the seed, rake them in and compress the earth with the back of the rake; dust the bed afterwards with a mixture of equal parts of plaster, ashes and salt. When the plants come up thin them out, so as to leave them four inches apart in the drills; keep them clean, stir the earth and in drought water the bed. Every few weeks or so drill in a few more rows, so as to have a successive supply, as this plant does not last but two or three weeks in warm weather after it is first fit for use.

Celery plants, from seed sown in February or early March, will now be fit to be thinned out, three inches apart, in a very rich bed of deep, rich soil—to remain five weeks—water often. Prepare a bed about the middle of the month, for raising plants for a general crop—manure and work it as formerly directed—and don't fail to attend to watering the plants.

Asparagus beds should now be dressed, if not already done—and new beds formed.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips.—These in the garden can be treated as we advised on a former occasion, for field culture.

Onions should be drifted in early this month, and culinary and medicinal herb plants should also now be planted out as early as possible.

Early *Turnips*, of the Dutch variety, should now be sown, and treated as we have advised for the kale—and *Salsify* or vegetable oyster seed should be cultivated as we have recommended for carrots and parsnips. Potatoes for early use should now be planted out—treat as before advised. Put down at once Grape Vines, before the middle of the month—and look to your strawberry beds and Tomato plants.—*Baltimore American.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE warts from the teats of cows the Massachusetts *Ploughman* recommends tying a fine silk cord tightly around the root of the wart when the cow is not in milk. That stops the circulation of blood to it, when it will soon die and fall off. That is a common and effectual method. If the wart is large at the base, and of a form which does not admit of tying, you can burn it off by lunar caustic. Get it at any apothecary's and all that is needed is to rub it well over the wart. In a few weeks the wart will disappear.

In reply to an inquiry the *American Agriculturist* says: Potatoes, cabbages, beets, rhubarb, and radishes, will not mix if planted near each other unless you raise the seed. Corn shows the mixture the first season. Pumpkins, melons and cucumbers do not mix with one another; the different varieties of each crop mix readily, but the mixture does not generally show itself in the fruit until the next generation. Varieties of beans and peas do little or less, probably by the agency of insects.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Maine Farmer* gives the following experience in relieving choked cattle: A year ago last fall, while driving a drove of cattle to Brighton, a heifer got choked with an apple, and was so far gone that she could hardly stand. I got a pint of soft soap at a house near by, which was rather thick, and I added a little water, and poured it down her throat. I had never known this to fail of removing the obstruction either up or down in a short time.

A WRITER in an exchange states that he cured a cow that was badly afflicted with the scours by the following remedy. One quart of wheat flour tied tight in a cloth, put into a kettle of boiling water, and boiled three hours. After it was taken out and cooled, it was pounded fine, and given her to eat dry. By twice feeding her with this she was cured, and never troubled with it again. It is said to be equally effectual in cases of dysentery with persons.

For worms in calves' windpipes, a disease most prevalent in dry summers, and often occasioning great mortality, V. H. Hubbard, Rochester, Vt., communicates the following remedy: Asafœtida, three ounces; vinegar, one quart. Give each calf a tea spoonful in a gill of water every third morning, taking care to hold the head up well to prevent waste.

In some parts of Surrey, England, as at Dorking, the first migration from the parent hive is called a swarm; the next is cast, while the third increase in the season goes under the name of a cote. The latter is also called a "spindle" in some of the middle counties of England.

A. HARRIS county, Iowa, farmer says that last year he made $400 from twenty hives of bees, against $200 from forty-five acres of wheat.

An eminent agriculturalist says, "I had rather leave to posterity 1,000 trees than $1,000—living groves than decaying mansions."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Agriculturalist* says that a good cost of unrotted manure, plowed in six or eight inches deep, is almost a specific against white grubs in corn or potatoes.

ALWAYS loosen the check rein before giving the horse water. Even if the pail is held so high that the rein is not drawn tight, the position is not a natural one in which to drink.

RECENT experiments show that of milk that has been set in pans and skimmed, 100 gallons made 105 pounds of cheese; milk skimmed in vats, 100 gallons made 115 pounds of cheese; milk not skimmed at all, 100 gallons made 136 pounds of cheese.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion of Logan's Army Bill.

I learn from an intimate friend of Gen. Sherman that he is very bitter, and that he cannot refer to the matter without getting off two or three well selected oaths, as a means of outlet to his anger. He evidently regards the whole proceeding as a gratuitous insult to the army, and one that should be resented by every officer throwing up his commission as soon as the bill becomes a law. He does not disguise the fact that the proposed reduction of his salary touches him in a tender place. The bill does not affect him in any other respect. Liberal as his salary is regarded, he maintains that he could not keep up his rank and live upon less. His family are called to entertain, or rather is expected to do it, and this costs money. He intimated to a friend not long ago that he would be obliged to resign and go into civil life, and he would do it most cheerfully rather than be burdened with a rank without proper compensation to support it. But Sherman has no idea that it will become a law. He no doubts thinks it will meet the Waterloo in the Senate, and that the House will gracefully back down.

There is reason to believe, from what I can gather, that should it run the gauntlet of the Senate it will meet with an obstacle at the White House in the shape of a veto. The President is a warm friend of the army, and he is said to have expressed his surprise that the House should pass a bill of this character. It is doubtful, however, if the President would go so far to serve and save his old comrades in arms. Logan, Butler, and others who put the bill through the House, think he would not; in fact, they intimate that he dare not, because the measure is too popular. It went through the House with a rush, its opponents not being able to muster enough strength to call the yeas and nays.—*Herald.*

A BALTIMORE correspondent writes: "Thunder sours milk and kills oysters. You may load a vessel to its utmost capacity, start for market, and one good round clap of thunder will kill every oyster in the vessel, immediately. Sounding with an axe upon the deck of a vessel when oysters are thereon, or pounding upon the sides of a vessel with a heavy weight, will kill every oyster that feels the jar. But thunder fetches them every pop."

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,

Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Ales, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices. ap4

Death of a Notable Inventor.

Mr. Seth Boyden, a well-know resident of New Jersey, died in the eighty-second year of his age. He came to Newark in 1815 and engaged in the manufacture of leather. From that time until his death he resided in or near the city, to the prosperity of which he largely contributed by the introduction of new branches of manufacture. In 1816 he invented a machine for cutting "braids" by which their cost was largely diminished. At about the same time he commenced to work a machine of his own invention for splitting leather. The manufacture of "patent leather" was first commenced by him in 1820, and the business which he then started upon a small scale has since been widely extended, and forms one of the most important of the business enterprises of Newark. He made the first specimens of malleable iron in 1826, and continued its manufacture until 1831; perfected the first locomotive with a driving rod on the outside of the wheels; invented, with others, the steam "cut-off," produced the first daguerreotype in America, assisted Prof. Morse in working out the theory of electric telegraphy; invented the process of making the zinc known as "spelter;" discovered the method of making Russia sheet iron, which he manufactured, but at so great a cost that he could not compete with the imported article, and patented a "hat-body machine," which is now extensively used in all hat manufactories in this country. In his later years Mr. Boyden gave his attention to agriculture, which he benefitted by the introduction of new inventions and methods of culture. Many of the most celebrated descriptions of strawberries were his, and those grown in his garden last season were the largest ever known in the history of the plant. During all his life this remarkable man, whose inventions have made millions for others, was himself poor, but his poverty was forgotten in his genial spirits and his noble life. Up to the latest days of his life, the thoughts that had accompanied him from early manhood and that had accomplished so many beneficial results, were still working after further discoveries; his intellect as clear and his spirits as ambitious as ever.

A WOMAN at New Philadelphia, Ohio, who had been in delicate health for some months was found dead in her bed a few days ago. Upon examining her wardrobe, it was found she had every thing in the way of grave clothes carefully prepared.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite unfounded fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Bubonocoele or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for these afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that skilful appliances is in fact the cheapest, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon is a community where a displacement, ulceration of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and where no one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. In fact in it two-fold, for not only does it temperate the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system, but also the removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of this preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden unnatural flow of the salivary gland, it regulates the secretions. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, as a general rule, is dangerous. The more naturally and quietly a medicine acts, the more beneficial will be its combination with the bile, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to relieve and regulate without irritating or exciting.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is gratifying. Persons of a bilious temperament who habitually are a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, will find its presence at the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an overcharged or inactive liver can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, a dark or muddy feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual manifestations of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 22, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

J. S. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

3:22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
ap5:w42

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Persons going to housekeeping would do well to call and examine STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE.

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS, all selling at very low prices. ap2

ATTENTION,
FARMERS AND GARDENERS!
Specie Payments Resumed!
SILVER
Given in Change at
W. W. KNOX'S
Agricultural & Seed House,
ap1 137 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, Apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
mh8:w37

PRODUCE.
Fresh Butter, Early Rose Potatoes,
Fresh Eggs, Peach Blow do.,
Dried Fruit, Buckeye do.,
White Beans, Sweet Cider,
Green Apples, Cider Vinegar,
Sorghum Molasses, Brooms,
Apple Butter, Onions, &c.,
Receiving daily and for sale by
W. M. C. ARMSTRONG,
ap4 25 Market street.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
1a2o:tf 146 Grant street.

THROUGH IN FORTY DAYS.

We are just in receipt of a small invoice very choice Japan Tea, put up in handsome lacquered ten pound caddies; also by the pound; arrival via San Francisco; for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh10 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.
mh30

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cen s.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
45 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
mh12

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh30

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London
Granular Effervescent Bicarb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.

P. S—We have received our usual Spring supply of MINERAL WATERS, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
fe11:SSTTH

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
H. HIGBY & CO.
APRIL 1, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods
ap1:w43

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:29:TTH 8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
AT SEMPLE'S.

Double Warp Black Alpacas,
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN
NEW SPRING DELAINES
VERY CHEAP AT
SEMPLE'S.

DRESS AND SHIRTING PERCALES
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
SEMPLE'S.

A Large and Complete Stock
TO SELECT FROM
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This will be Borne Out by
THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COM

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrell, Chas. S. Leech, John Floyd, This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. le10:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myd

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at current market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 4, 1870.

The money market opened dull and heavy early this morning with an unusual by dull business, but after the noon board gold advanced from 111¼ to 111¾, and closed at 111¾ with a firmer feeling.

Government bonds felt the advance in gold and suddenly jumped from ½ to ¾ per cent, the later issues being particularly strong. There are, however, such large amounts of bonds offered on the market and no disposition to buy for an upward turn is shown anywhere, that the advance can only be temporary.

Stocks are strong and higher and closed with a decided bullish feeling. There is every indication of a further rise in the market, which is plainly based on a healthy basis of investment pointing to an increase in loans. The local markets are devoid of any new features.

Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz Gold, 111¾; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109¼; do. 1865, Consols, 105; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109; Ten Forties, 106½; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 10; American Express Company, 33; Western Union Telegraph, 31½; New York Central, 91¾; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 99; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 97½; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84; Erie, 25¼;

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,47	$5,58
Paris, per franc	21½	23¼
Berlin, thaler	81	83¼
Frankfort, florins	48	50

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 111¾; United States Sixes, 1851, 113¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¾; do. 1865, 109½; do. do. 1868, 109; Union Pacific Railroad, 97¼; Central do, do, 90¾; Central Pacific, 112; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 4, 1870.

Money was active at 6@7 on call until after 2 P. M., when the demand abated and offerings were more liberal. One bank negotiated nearly $1,000,000 at 7. The closing operations were at 5 on Government and 6 on stocks.

Sterling firmer at 8¼@8¾ and the demand better.

Gold quiet; opened at 111¾, touched 111¾ and closed at 111¾.

Carrying rates 4@6 per cent. and flat. Clearances $21,000,000.

Governments more active and higher. Coupons of '81, 113¾@114; do. '62, 110¼@110¾; do. '64, 109¼@109¾; do '65, 109¾@109¾; do. new, 108@108¾; do '67, 109¾@109¾; do. '68, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; currency 6's, 112@112¼.

State bonds dull and steady: Missouris, 92; Old Tennessee, 58; new do 51¼; old Virginia, 70; new do., 68¾; Old North Carolina 46; new do 22½.

Stocks dull but steady, with some improvement and activity in Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Vanderbilts. Canton, 64½; Cumberland, 33; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa, 5; preferred, 12½; Adams Express, 61; Wells, Fargo & American Express, 33½; United States Express, 48½; Pacific Mail, 36½; New York Central, 92¾; do. scrip, 90¼; Erie, 25½; do. preferred, 48¾; Harlem, 143; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 97; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern, 72¾; do. preferred, 84½; Rock Island, 117½; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 61¾; do. preferred, 74¾; Wabash, 45¾; do. preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 39; do. preferred, 54½; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do. preferred, 112½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; C. C. & C., 74; Hartford & Erie, 4½.

Boston Prices: Copper Falls, 6¾; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $79,347,117; currency, $2,618,455; general balance, $82,160,501.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 4, 1870.

The oil market was very quiet to-day, not a single sale of either crude or refined reported. Crude was reported considerably firmer above, which is attributed mainly to the reduction of 25c per bbl in freight, from that point to Philadelphia and New York by the Empire Line. This reduction of 25c per bbl in freight to the east is equivalent to adding 25c per bbl on oil coming to Pittsburgh, as it enables eastern buyers to pay that much additional for the oil, and, of course, Pittsburgh buyers are obliged to pay as much as the eastern without any reduction in freight to this point. In other works, the reduction is all right for eastern buyers and all wrong for Pittsburgh buyers. The eastern men appear to have but little difficulty in getting a reduction when they want it, and ask for it, but not so with Pittsburgh. It is true, the Central Company has made a very handsome reduction recently, 30c per bbl, but our manufacturers say that the rate is still too high, and that there is plenty of room for a still further reduction.

Market, as already intimated, was considerably firmer to-day, in consequence of an advance above, but there were no sales, at least there were none reported. Spot or seller this month may be quoted at 11½@11¾ bid, and 11¾ asked Buyer all year, nominal at 14¼@14½. Seller all year, nominal at 11¼@11¾.

REFINED.

No sales; market firmer though prices are without quotable change. April quoted at 28½; May, 26; June at 26½; July to September, 27¾; May to November, 28, bid; buyer all year 30 bid, with some sales recently at that figure.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R. A. M. Mills 80 bbls, on account W. Bartle.

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN. R. R.

Fairview Oil Works, 104 bbls ref. oil to various consignees, Chicago.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The inclement weather adds to the general dullness of trade, yet no particular change in staple textiles except a reduction of 5c in Pacific Mills prints and calicoes, which sell at 11¾c.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Flour steady; country brands of white XX $5 75@6 25, red XX $5@5 25; amber XX $5@5 50; spring XX $4 25@5 25. Rye flour dull at $4 75@5 50. Rye 80@85c. Petroleum very quiet and unchanged; spot oil offered at 23c in round lots, crude on spot $8 18; sales 1000 bbls, buyer all the year, at $8; 1000 bbls same option at $8 05.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 4, 1870.

The general markets are more active and many articles, in consequence of scarcity, are stronger and higher. All kinds of grain, is scarce and wanted, and prices are strong and tending upward. The receipts for some time past have been very light, which is owing mainly to the bad condition of the country roads, preventing farmers from getting it to market. Provisions steady with a fair jobbing demand, and groceries, as noted in our last report, are stronger, and sugars are reported as tending upward in the east. Indeed, the demand for almost everything is better, and with reduced stocks, prices generally are firmer. The demand for almost anything always improves, whenever prices begin to harden; but so long as prices keep tending downward, people buy very sparingly as they do not want to stock up until the very lowest point has been reached, and by pursuing this policy, they very often miss it, as the golden opportunity very frequently comes and goes, while they are holding back, waiting for the bottom to be touched.

APPLES—Slow, with a supply fully up to the demand, while prices are unchanged. $2,50@3,60 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common pearls, 6c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Potts 7¼.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is being sold at 35@36c, and fancy at 40c. Common and inferior abundant, and very dull.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,7.@2,25, the outside figure for choice navy—but few sales above $2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Dull but unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburge at 16½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½c; New York Goshen, 18@18½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Baile Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, 23@23½c in jobbing lots, and 25@26c in a retail way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@91 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and dull with a supply largely in excess of the present demand. It is expected, however, that the demand will improve very soon. We continue to quote Apples at 6¾@7½c. Peaches 7½@8½c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 15@14c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—Market a shade firmer though prices are not quotably higher, the bulk of the sales reported being at 22c—some holding slightly at 25.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important, nothing at least worthy of special notice. We continue to quote Western flours, in store, at $5@5,25 for Spring; $5,50@5,75 for winter, and $7@8 for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat continue very light, and while the market is firm prices are not quotably higher, $1,10@1,14 for fair to prime red. Oats scarce and firm and prices higher; we now quote at 45, buying, and 48@50, selling—sale 1 car reported at 48. Corn, also, is scarce and firm but unchanged; may be quoted at 73@75, buying, and 78@80, selling. Rye is in light supply and firm; we now quote at 83@85, buying, and 88@90, selling. In Barley there is not much doing and prices are nominally unchanged; 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

HAY—Timothy is being sold on wharf and track, at $17@19, as to quality.

HUSKS—2¾@3c.

HOMINY—$5,75@6 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; $1,20@1,28, for Extra No. 1 and 85@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,5)@1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and demand with regular sales at $2,50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm and higher, otherwise the market is unchanged. Shoulders, 12 for Plain and 13¾ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 14½ for Plain, and 16¾ for Clear; Plain Hams, 16, and Sugar Cured 17@17¼. Lard, 15 @15¼ in tierces, and 16 in kegs. Dried Beef, 19@19½. Mess Pork, $27½. Prime, $23,50@24. Sales prime Peach Blows, in store, at 95@95 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,00 per bushel, $5,50 per half bushel.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quiet and at $9@ 10, and Timothy at $6, and of the latter the market is almost bare. Flaxseed, $2,15, and the offerings continue very light.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFF CE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 4, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars on sale, the point at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
Zeigler & Rothchilds, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kaufman. Chicago	1 car
J. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
Peter Hartman, Chicago	2 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
J. & S. Needy, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Kraus & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
M. Henry, Chicago	5 cars
Trauman & Lobman, Chicago	4 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
Sol. Shamberg, Chicag	1 car
Traurman & Lobman, Forest	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Londonville	2 cars
S. Baird, Columbiana	1 car
E. Newton, Columbiana	1 car
J. & S. Needy, Newark	1 car
Prepaid	—
Total	38

The number of cattle on sale to day was larger than it has been for several weeks, reaching about seven hundred head, and while the market was reported unsatisfactory by both drovers and butchers, prices were stronger and 10@15c higher, if anything, than last week. Drovers alleged that the cattle cost more than those on sale last week, and that notwithstanding they obtained big prices, they made no money. The butchers say that they can not advance the price of meat, while the offal does not begin to bring what it did a year ago. Tallow is only worth 5 cents, and hides 8¼, so that the cattle loses money at present prices for offal.

The great trouble in the stock business is that prices are entirely too high, and it does seem strange that while flour of all kinds, groceries and almost everything have depreciated in ratio with gold, stock is fully as high now as it was when gold was up to 200 and above. Cattle must be scarce, otherwise the extreme prices would bring them to market, and there is not much prospect of a decline until grass cattle commence to be thrown upon the market, about the middle of June.

Compared with last week, prices are without much change. Prime to extra fat steers sold at from 8 to 8¼; medium to good 7@7½, and stockers at 5@6.

S. Lowenstine had 38; sold fat cattle at 6¾@7¼; stockers at 5½.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler 36, fair to extra fat steers at 7@8¾.

Haas & Kraus 36 head of good Chicago cattle at 7@8¾.

Peter Hartman 34 from Chicago, at 7,65 @8,25.

M. Verner 60, sold fat cattle at 6@8; stockers at 5½ @6.

Jacob Needy 30 head from Ohio and Illinois, at 7¼@8¾.

Keefe & Bachman sold 39 from Chicago, at 7@8.

E. Katz 17 head from Chicago, sold at 7½@8.

L. & J. Shamburg 22 head of mixed Chicago sold at 6¼@8,65.

Greenwald & Kohn sold 85 head of mixed stock, from Ohio and Illinois, at 6¼@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 63 head of fat cattle, from Chicago, at 7¼@8¾.

Sol. Traurman 76 head, all from Chicago; fat cattle at 7¼@8¾; stockers at 6 cents.

H. Innes, Lafferly & Co. wholesaled 14 head of scalawags to John Kerwin, at 5½; retailed 15 head at 7@7,70.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 60 head of Ohio cattle, at 6½@8¾.

S. Kaufman is head good to prime, from Chicago, at 7@8.

S. Shamberg 18 head of prime steers, from Chicago, at 7¼@8.

SHEEP.

There was a very small number of sheep on sale to day, scarcely enough to make a market, two hundred and seventy-eight head. This, of course, did not begin to supply the demand, notwithstanding the butchers do want very many at present prices. Sheep are relatively higher to the butcher than cattle as there is more waste in them, and it would appear that the less nutition the butcher sells the better he is off. Very common sheep are being sold at 6 cts, and good to prime 100 averages may be quoted at 7@8 cts. Scalawags are bringing $2,50@3,50 per head.

Stakely Bro. 40 head of very fine averaging 100 lbs and upwards, expected to average 8 cts per lb.

J. S. McMillan retailed 106 head of mixed sheep, from Allegheny Co., at $4 per head to 7 cts per pound.

James Kerr retailed 80 head of small Washington Co. sheep averaging 92 lbs at 6@7 cts per pound.

Emerick & Co. wholesaled 52 head to Tesh at 7¾.

HOGS.

Market reported stronger, and prices are a shade higher, though hogs are still relatively cheaper than either cattle or sheep. We now quote, in a retail way, at $10¼@10¾, for fair to prime heavy averages.

Jacob Nardy wholesaled 1 car load to Emerick & Co. averaging 240 lbs, fat and smooth, at 10; also another car load to same, averaging about 200 lbs, at 9¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton market firm; sales 2,300 bales at 23c for middling uplands, closing quiet. Flour: receipts 9,343 bbls: market unchanged: sales 6,100 bbls at $4,35@4,55 for superfine State and western; $4,65@5,30, extra State; $4,60@5,45, extra western; $5,15@6,10, do white wheat extra; $4 80@6,60, round hoop Ohio; $5@6, extra St. Louis; $6,10 @8,00, good double do. Rye Flour dull at $4,25@5,00. Cornmeal is fair demand. Whisky firmer; sales 500 bbls western at $1,03@1,05 for free. Wheat: receipts 8,280 bush; market opened heavy but rather more active, closing dull and exciting; sales of 58,000 bush at $1,02 for No 3 spring, $1,11½@1,12½ for No 2 Milwaukee delivered, $1,40 for white State and Ohio. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request; sales of 2,000 bush at 70c for common two rowed to fair. about $1,03@1,05 for Canada West. Barley malt dull. Corn: receipts of 1,200 bush; scarce and 1c better; sales of 40,000 bush at $1,06@1,07½ for new mixed western, $1,08@1,08½ for old do in store and delivered, $1,10@1,11 for new yellow western Jersey and Pennsylvania. Oats; receipts of 1,756 bush; a shade firmer; sales of 24,000 bush at 66@68c for western, 62@64½ for Ohio and State. Stock of grain in warehouse: wheat 1,999,525 bush, corn 351,411 bush, oats 8,7,015 bush, rye 35,447 bushels, barley 109,157 bushels, malt 88,839 bushels, peas 3,997 bushels. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar firm, with sales of 550 bbls at 9¼c for Cuba, 9¾@10¼c for Porto Rico; also 220 boxes Havana at 8c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet, at 15@25c for American. Petroleum firm, at 14½c for crude, 26½c for refined. Linseed oil dull, at 87@89c in casks. Turpentine quiet at 46½@47c. Pork is a shade firmer, with sales of 1375 bbls at $26,75 for mess, $19,25@20,50 for prime, and $23@23,75 for prime mess; also 1000 bbls mess, seller April, May and June, at $26,76@26,78. Beef quiet and steady, with sales of 350 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef firm; sales of 100 tcs, at $25@28 for Country prime and $29@30 for india mess. Beef Hams steady; sales of 145 pkgs, at $10,25@12,00 for shoulders and $14,50@16,80 for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 100 boxes, at 12¾@13½c for cumberland cuts and 15¾c for short ribbed. Lard a shade firmer; sales, chiefly in tierces, at 14@15c for steam and 15@ 15¼c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 1080 tierces of steam, seller May, at 15c. Butter quiet at 14@25c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 15@15c. Freights dull. Liverpool dull and heavy; shipments per steamer of 15,000 bush wheat at 5½.

Latest—Flour closed steady with a moderate demand for export for medium to low grades and extra. Wheat nominally lower; No. 2 spring $1,07@1,11; winter red and amber western $1,22@1,26. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 56@58c for western in store and afloat, and 62@64c for Ohio. Corn rather quiet at $1,05@1,07 for new mixed western. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef firm and fair demand. Cut meats nominal. Lard firm and quiet. Eggs steady at 27 @28c.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Flour very dull at $4 37½@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and firm at 73@75c higher; sales No 1 at 89@89c; No. 2 at 77@77¾, closing at 77@77½c; this afternoon market is irregular, closing dull at 77@77¼c. Corn 1½@1½c higher, closing at 79½@79½c for No. 2. Oats quiet and ½@¾c higher, closing at 39½c for No. 2. Rye dull and easier at 74c for regular and 76c for fresh receipts No. 2 Barley dull and nominal; sales at 50@60c for No. 2. Highwines firm at $1,00 for wooden packages. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork $26,25@26,50; prime mess $21. Lard at 14¾c. Dry salted shoulders 9¾c; short rib middles 13¾c loose. Receipts for past forty-eight hours—flour 3,488 bbls, wheat 2,800 bush, corn 10,266, oats 3,952, rye 580, barley 3,733 bush, hogs 1,510. Shipments—flour 3,883 bbls, wheat 50,580, corn 13,781, oats 1,686, rye 105, barley 2,678 bush, hogs 1,198.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Tobacco less active and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 21@ 21¾c. Hemp quiet at $1 25@1 50 for good to choice. Flour: low grades rather weaker; fall superfine sold at $4 37½@4 50, triple extra $5@5 50, family $5 80@6 50, fancy $6 75@7 25. Corn firm; No. 2 red fall 1 07, No. 1 do $1 12½@1 15. Corn 83@85c for mixed and yellow, and 88@90c for choice to fancy white. Oats 53@54c. Barley dull at $1 15 for Canada. Rye easier at 70@72½c. Sugar dull at 9½ @11¾c for common to choice Louisiana. Coffee firm at 19@22c for common to choice Rio. Molasses dull at 75@80c for palmetto. Pork $25@25,50. Bacon firm for shoulders, 15¼@15½c for clear rib, and 16c for clear sides; dry salt shoulders, 1 car, 9¾c; packed clear sides 14¾@14¾c. Lard nominal at 14@14½c.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Cotton firm and tending upward, with sales of middling at 21½@21¾c. Flour dull and lower at $5,75@6,00 and some ask $6. Tobacco unchanged. Mess Pork quiet and firm at $27. Bulk meats held at 10c, 14@14½c, but holders are very firm. Bacon is in moderate demand, with shoulders at 12c and sides at 15@15½c for clear rib, and clear are held ½c higher. Lard dull at 14½@15c. Cheese, 15@16c. Petroleum dull at 26@28c. Coffee is firmer at 18@ 22½c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Clover seed firm, at $8@8,50. Timothy, $6,50@7 and scarce with but little in market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Four very dull, with sales of superfine at $4,20@ 4,50. Wheat unchanged. Rye unchanged at $1 15. Corn in good demand and scarce, with sales of yellow at $1,03@1,05. Oats firm at 59@61c. Petroleum very quiet; crude 18½, and refined 25c. Whiskey: holders asking $1,04@1,05.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged, No 1 white Michigan $1,33, amber do $1,30¼, No 1 red $1,15, No 2 do $1,65. Corn a shade better, No 1 old 89½c, No 1 new 88c. Oats 46@52 better, No 1 55@56c, nominally 55c. Clover seed $8,70@8,75 for spot.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Cotton firm at 21½c. Grain firm; corn 95@96c. Provisions in fair demand; sugar 11½c. Tobacco 56@6c, leaf 7¼@15c. Provisions: pork $27,50; bacon 11½, 15¾ and 16¼c; bulk meats 16½, 14½ and 15½; lard 16¼c; hams 18c. Whiskey 96c.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—Cotton quiet and firm at 22½; receipts 1115 bales; exports 1694; stock 16,869. Flour nominal. Corn 96@97c. Oats 62@63c. Hay $26@28. Bran $26@27. Lard 15@17c. Pork $25. Bacon: shoulders 11¾c; sides 15@15½c.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—Cotton steady; low middlings 20¼c; good ordinary 19½c. Corn $1 delivered. Flour $4@6 50 for super to family. Bacon—clear sides 15¼c, shoulders 11¾c; hams 15½c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Market light with a total of 4960 cattle for the week and 2975 to-day. The market was very strong and active at half a cent advance. Of to-day's stock 84 cars were at One Hundredth street, 54 cars at Weehawken and 37 at Communipaw. Everything sold off early, quite thin cattle going below 15c, with good at 16@16¼@16½c and prime at 17c. There were no extras on sale and few really good cattle. There were several droves of stillers sold. There were no Kentucky and only 50 Ohio steers. Most of the cattle were from Illinois and Missouri, Iowa and Canada following. Texas gave 70 and New York 80 head. The market averaged among at 15½c, a drove of 130 Illinois cattle 73¢ cwt selling at 15@17c; sixty Missouri 7 cwt at 15½@16 cental; 120 still fed Canada 7¼ cwt at 15@16c; 160 Missouri thin 6¾ cwt at 14½@15c, and a car of Illinois bulls at the lowest price or 13c. Sheep: a few sheared lots of western begin to arrive in a chilled condition, there being a snow storm raging; total for the week 13,300, with 4,700 to-day; the market quick at 5¢ advance or 6½c for scallawags 65 lbs; 7½@8c for fair 80 and 85 lbs western sheep, and 9c for choice with car of extra 152 lbs Canadas at over 10c; one car 90 lbs Ohio clipped brought 8c. The total number of hogs were 9640, with 24 cars to-day all for slaughter. Dressed closed at 12¼@12½c, with few offering, and those generally losing money.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Beef cattle in fair demand at an advance; sales of 1,800; extra 9½@10½c, fair to good 8@9c, common 6@7½c. Sheep in fair demand at an advance; sales of 6,000 at 7½@9¼c. Hogs higher; sales of 2,800 at $12 50@13 for stop fed and $13,50@14 for corn fed.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Hogs quiet at $8,25 @9 common to good lots. Cattle quiet $6@6,25 for good butchers; $6,50@7 for good steers; 7,12½@7,50 for good smooth shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Cattle active at full prices, ranging from 8¾ to 7c. Hogs dull at $7@8 37.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 4.—7 cars 1 ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 4 do 1 s ore, Jones & L; 3 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 29 cases tobacco, W Muller & Co; 25 do do, Aiwell & Lea; 20 do do, Watt, L & Co; 10 do do, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 do do, L J Blanchard; 6 chests tea, Jones, S & Co; 1 car potatoes, Vangorder & S; 336 bushels do, Brueggerman & O; 1 car do, Woodworth & D; lot h h goods, D W Young; lot do do, S B Fendenburg; 14 bdls knobs, Adams & M; 6 do do, Jones, S & Co; 10 jugs syrup, J Porterfield; 32 do molasses, Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 11 do apples, 3 do eggs, S B Floyd & Co; 6 do c meal, Houck, J & Co; 3 do eggs, Hend & M; 168 sks corn, Mebane & A; 200 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 84 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Measor & H; 3 do do, 1 box butter, Rose & E; 15 do b dust, Seward & E.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 4.—75 g hides, Hays & Stewart; 25 bgs flaxseed, W W Knox; 75 bgs timothy seed, Allen Kirk patrick & Co; 100 bbls flour, Bingham, Patrick & Co; 24 bdls forks, Logan, Gray & Co; 4 do do, Park & Dean; 7 do do, J Woodsides & Co; 10 do do, 15 do hoes, Whitmore, W D & Co; 60 sks glue scraps, 10 sks scraps, 7 bbls scraps, B Pfaum; 20 pxs soap, W Bruggerman; 42 do do do, E Hazleton; 146 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 25 do do, L J Blanchard; 1 car rags, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 1,000 rolls r paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 6 bbls butter, Voigt, M & Co; Lare & Co; 6 bbls butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 5 bbls onions, 1 do eggs, Haworth & D; 189 bgs barley, Gangwich & K; 15 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, Bryan & C; 8 do do, Totten & Co; 3 do do, Hallman & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 4.—59 bbls h wines, Shipton & W; 1 car staves, F Kober; 2 do do, Hastings & D; 3 bbls oil, C Reddick; 2 do onions, 3 do potatoes, 42 l do lumber, J Anderson; 2 do eggs, E Smith; 30 bgs barley, Sam Hood; 3 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, Head & M; 8 bbls eggs, 4 do onions, W H Goff; 14 do d apples, Houck J; 2 do eggs, Day & Co; 2 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 2 do d peaches, 1 do eggs, M W Rankin; 20 drums tobacco, J Fullerton; 10 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 10 bbls oil, Fleming Bro; 7 casks shoulders, W B Hays; 5 bbls flour, Ar, H Rea Jr; 2 bgs oats, S Mayer; 1 box brushes, W M Germly; 10 bbls tobacco, 1 box samples, Weyman Bro; 44 bales b cern, J A Graff.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 4.—1 bbl eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 46 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 6 pkgs marketing, J McD Crossan; 7 bars iron, Knox & Orr; 1 bbl eggs, M Kelly; 4 bbls eggs, 3 do onions, Bruggerman & O'B; 25 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Co; 83 bbls fruit trees, Elliott Bros & Burgess; 8 do do, J R & A Murdock; 2 pgs, eggs & butter, G Wanhorf; 2 bxs butter, 3 bbls eggs, 1 sx onions, 3 do dried fruit, 1 do beans, H Freese.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 4.—1 car mules, Hilliard & M; 1 car shoulders, 100 bbls flour, Voeghtly & jk; 80 do do, $0 sks do, S C McMasters; 35 bxs soap, Moon Bro; 65 sks rags, J B Jones; 1 car grain, Woodworth & D; 1 car middlings, Mack S; 2 cars slags, Iya & Co; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 121 sks barley, Smith & Co; 12 jugs maple molasses, J P Day; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING PACKET BELLE, April 4.—6 pkgs sundries, Hamilton, Bro & Brown; 15 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 3 do eggs, McBane & A; 310 bdls paper, Godfry & Clark; 8 bbls apples, 13 sks potatoes, John Herbert; 6 pkgs cigars, H M Nickel & Co; 3 pkgs stoves, 9 do oats, A E Jones & Son; 53 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manuf Co; 108 bales straw, 83 do hay, Rose & E; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do d apples, H Rea Jr; 2 pkgs cigars, Jas Zimmerman.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GEENEA PACKET, April 4.—2 pkgs sugar, S Ullman; 2 do do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, C & Co; 5 bbls sugar, E Heazleton; 6 pkgs, Atwell & Lea; 2 pkgs eggs, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 sks flaxseed, 1 bbl tallow, 1 box fruit, McCracken & G; 9 pkgs, McElroy, Dickson & Co; 88 lxs, window glass, R C Semmens.

RIVER PACKETS.

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, LEXINGTON, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH CITY, ATCHISON CITY, ST. JOSEPH, BURLINGTON, NEBRASKA CITY, PLATTSMOUTH, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA.—The fine iron hull passenger steamer

MESSENGER.....JAMES DEAN, Master.

Clerk J. S. Fisher, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, April 9th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

OR GRIESE & CO., Agents.

apl6

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer

GLENDALE.....Capt. HARE.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SUNDAY, April 10th, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

apl FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer

ROB ROY.....Capt. R. C. MASON.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, April 6th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

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UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

NORTHERN LINE STEAMERS.

For St. Louis, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul,

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMER LAKE SUPERIOR.

Captain J. WORDEN.....S. GRENNELL, Clerk,

Will leave as above on TUESDAY, April 12th

STEAMER RED WING.

WM. P. HIGBY, Capt.....P. FLANNIGAN, Clerk

Will leave on SATURDAY, April 16th.

These new and magnificent steamers are under the charge of experienced officers, and in point of convenience and comfort are unsurpassed by any similar steamers in the trade. For passage or freight apply to

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CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. GRENNAN will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

mh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

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The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every F. IDAY.

For freight or passage, or other information, apply on board or to

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ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfect ly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 14 feet 6 inches in the channel.

The Arlington arrived from Cincinnati last evening, having been delayed by the strong current and a heavy way business. She returns again to day, leaving at 12 o'clock, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Capt. Dan Moore, with Messrs. Sheppard and Bunting

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Wilkinsburg.

The citizens of this place can be accommodated with the latest reading matter by calling on or leaving orders with Creelman & Stevenson, notion and news dealers. They are agents for the DAILY GAZETTE, which is delivered by carriers at fifteen cents per week. All orders promptly attended to.

Kate Handlin was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Thomas on a charge of larceny, preferred by Margaret Roxbury.

The Teachers' Institute, now in session, is the center of attraction for the representatives of the "Birch and spelling book."

The foundation for a new Catholic church, corner of Webster and Ohio streets, Second ward, Allegheny, will be laid during the coming season.

The government of schools without corporal punishment would be a very practical subject for consideration by the teachers in attendance at their annual institute.

Out Again.—The sudden change in the weather Sunday night was accounted for by some on the hypothesis that the ground hog had been out on Saturday and seen his shadow.

Personal.—His numerous friends will be sorry to learn that Rev. J. R. Kerr, Pastor of the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, is lying quite ill at his residence in McClure township.

In Town.—Gen. James A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been in town for a few days. The General is on his way to Austin, Texas, whither he goes under a general army order.

Disorderly.—George M. Peel was arrested at the Union Depot yesterday by officer Wilson for disorderly conduct, and taken before the Mayor, who committed him to jail for five days in default of a fine of five dollars.

The barn of Mr. August Rodgers, at Turtle Creek, was damaged by fire yesterday morning, the result of a spark from a passing locomotive. The active exertions of the neighbors prevented the destruction of the building.

The Spring Goods, embracing all the latest styles and novelties in the way of men and boys' clothing, just opened at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, should attract the attention of all buyers.

The House, 163 Wood street, near Sixth avenue, one of the most desirable business stands in the city, with newly fitted up front and fixtures, can be secured at a bargain. A dwelling of four splendid rooms and kitchen attached.

We ask pardon for the blunder committed in announcing that the City Councils would hold a special meeting yesterday afternoon. A resolution was passed in the Common branch ordering such meeting, but was not concurred in by the Select; and not cognizant of the latter fact, we made the blunder.

Minstrels.—To-morrow evening the celebrated Allen & Pettengill's Minstrels will commence an engagement at Masonic Hall, and as they have on a previous occasion catered to our fun loving people, their excellencies are well known, and will not now be forgotten. They will doubtless have full houses.

Committed.—James McClarren, who was arrested on Sunday night while loitering round Park, McCurdy & Co.'s steel works, where he had formerly been employed, on a charge of disorderly conduct, he having threatened the life of the private watchman, was committed to jail for twenty days in default of a fine of ten dollars.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—The Presbytery of Pennsylvania belonging to this body of Christians will hold its regular annual spring session in the First C. P. Church, (Rev. E. K. Squier, pastor,) of this city, Sixth avenue, commencing on Friday evening next. Opening sermon at 7½ o'clock P. M. Presbyterial communion on Sabbath morning.

Sale of Government Property.—That portion of the Marine Hospital property advertised for sale by the U. S. Government, was disposed of yesterday under the direction of Thomas Steel, Esq., to Mr. Joseph Davis, at $6,500 per acre, he being the highest bidder. It was knocked down to Mr. Davis at the previous sale at $5,600, but the Government rejected the bid. There is about two and one half acres in the piece disposed of.

"Evils of Life Insurance."—George Albree, Esq., has handed us a small pamphlet with the above title, which will be found advertised in another column. It is a well executed little work, and will no doubt elicit much criticism through the columns of the newspapers. There are plenty of gentlemen in our cities who can write very intelligently on the subject, and will reply satisfactorily to the objections of Mr. Albree, who is well known as an able and fluent writer.

Whisky was the cause of a disgraceful row on Saturday night between a man and wife residing in the Twelfth ward. The parties occupy a respectable position in society, but occasionally the masculine head of the house imbibes too freely, and a disturbance ensues. His conduct on Saturday night was such that the assistance of Alderman O'Donnell was secured to quiet him. His wife made information against him for disorderly conduct, but yesterday morning relented and withdrew the suit.

Kate McCluley did reside on Virgin alley. She changed her quarters yesterday. Ed. Ward happened along at the time and "boddered" her. She was rather free in the use of her tongue. That wasn't her fault—all women have a failing of that kind. It's nature. It was unfortunate for her though. Ed. was exasperated, and in that respect he was like other men; all men get exasperated when a woman remonstrates with them. In this case Ed. attempted to stop the annoyance by striking the annoyer in mouth. She had her revenge by causing Alderman Neubert to issue a warrant for the ungallant Ed.'s arrest, for assault and battery. He has not been caught yet.

A New Wine Vault

And Restaurant has been opened at No. 173 Smithfield street, corner of Strawberry alley, by Mr. Frank Bressner, a gentleman who has a host of friends and acquaintances. He proposes to keep wines of the purest quality of his own direct importation from foreign and American wine districts, so that those who may call can feel confident that no adulterated article will be set before them. Mr. Bressner is also prepared to keep a first-class restaurant, serving meals and lunches in the best and cleanest manner and style. Altogether, the new and model restaurant is well worthy a visit and patronage.

The Knife.

The murderous knife was again brought into requisition in Birmingham yesterday. Horace Vangeyser, a saloon keeper and William Smith a somewhat notorious character got into a difficulty yesterday, when it is alleged Smith drew a knife and made an assault upon his opponent who fled, Smith pursued him and struck him several times with the knife cutting his clothing in a number of places and inflicting a slight wound in his back. Information was made before the Mayor by Vangeyser, charging Smith with felonious assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Tired of Life.

James Welsh was strongly impressed with the idea yesterday that this was not a free country. Having become weary of his miserable existence he resolved to "take up arms against a *siege* of troubles and by opposing end them." After a careful consideration of the subject he concluded that it would be better to inform some one of his intentions so that no one else might be brought to trouble by his rash act, and meeting officer Mulvaney at the corner of Ninth and Liberty streets, he informed him of his intended trip to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," and exhibited a loaded revolver, with which he said he intended to do the deed. The officer did not see the matter in the same light in which it was viewed by Welsh and so informed him. Welsh replied that this was a "free country," and he would shoot himself if he wanted to. To convince him of his error, the officer arrested him and conveyed him to the lock-up, where a confinement of a few hours had a tendency to dispell his evil intentions, and bring him to his senses, after which he was discharged by the Mayor.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, April 4.—The marshal made return of the panel of jurors for the present term.

At the instance of District Attorney Sweope, the following cases were continued to the May term:

United States vs. G. W. Jones, John South, William Britton, William Leonard and William Mobley.

United States vs. William Britton, S. W. Jones and John South.

United States vs. John South and Geo. W. Jones.

United States vs. Michael Dougherty.

In the case of the United States vs. Abraham Uhlman, defendant's recognizances were forfeited, and a process awarded, returnable forthwith.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, April 4.—The first case taken up was that of Riddell vs. Duff. Action on a contract. After the election of Mr. Duff to the office of District Attorney, in 1868, he entered into a contract with Mr. Riddell, who was appointed an assistant, at a salary of $1000. After Mr. Riddell had served in that capacity for two terms of court, or the one-half of the year, Mr. Duff informed him that the business would not justify the keeping of an assistant and that he would have to do the work himself. He gave Mr. Riddell a check for $500. Mr. R. accepted the check, but replied to Mr. D. that he had entered into a contract for the year and that he would hold Mr. Duff to it. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $300, it having appeared from the testimony that the plaintiff, whose services belonged to the defendant under the contract for the year, had made $200, which sum was deducted from his claim.

Citizen's Oil Refining Co. vs. James Renney, Jr., and Joseph Dilworth. Action to recover rent due for the use of an oil tank. On trial.

TRIALS LIST FOR TUESDAY.

112 Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
176 Brown for use vs. Owners of steamboat "Reindeer."
180 Owners of steamboat "Gray Fox" vs. Millinger, McCoy & Co.
194 Brown vs. Seiferth.
208 Seliz vs. Brown.
209 Same vs. Same.
134 (o. l.) Waring & King vs. Miller & Co.
191 (o. l.) Napier vs. Darlington.
201 (o. l.) McMannus vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
92 (o. l.) Trax vs. Same.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, April 4.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. S. C. Moon, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, Mrs. Eliza English prosecutrix. The parties reside in Shaler township. It appears that two little boys, one the son of the prosecutrix and the other the son of the defendant, were playing together and they both had their dogs with them. Mrs. English's son was bitten on the hand, as he states, by Moon's dog. Moon states that it was English's dog that bit the child, and that they have since killed him; that his dog was nothing but a pup six months old when the boy was bitten. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wesley Sill, indicted for the larceny of ten silver watches, and $250 in gold and silver. The defendant and John Scanlon were indicted jointly for the larceny, and on Saturday Scanlon entered a plea of guilty. The prosecutor John Paddon, resides at the corner of Fourth avenue and Hill street, and young Scanlon was his adopted son. It appears that Sill and Scanlon worked at the same place, and it is alleged that Sill induced Scanlon to steal the watch and money and give them to him. The watches were pawned it is alleged by Sill, at a pawn brokers shop at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street where they were afterwards recovered. The jury found a verdict of not guilty of the larceny and guilty of receiving stolen goods as charged in the second indictment and recommended the prisoners to the mercy of the court.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. William Rafferty and Henry Vierheller, indicted for keeping gambling houses, were called up and the defendants not answering, their recognizances were forfeited.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

425 Com. vs. Henry A. Hadgrass.
131 " Abraham A. Tilman.
222 " Wm. Barney and J. Black.
270 " E. Hall and Wm. Rafferty.
271 " Henry Vierheller.
272 " Wm. Rafferty, et al.
254 " John Meyer, et al.
123 " George Muckler.
58 " Caroline Schubert.
198 " James McKee.
240 " Robert Kelley.
246 " Bernadine Decker.
250 " George Greenwood.
147 " Charles Simmons.
259 " John Hollingshead and A. Weaver, et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, April 4.—In the case of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Gas Coal and Coke Company vs James M. Bailey, previously reported, a juror was withdrawn and the case continued.

R. M. Snodgrass for use of George A. Kelly vs. William J. Snodgrass and Julia C. Risbier, action on book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY

41. Hill vs. Frothy et al.
50. Summer & Co. vs Updegraff et al. §
61. Murphy vs. Monongahela Borough.
62. Bonnert vs. Sterling.
65. Central Passenger Railway Company vs. Oakland Railway Company.
67. Clark vs. McIntyre.
70. Stevenson vs. Prescott et al.
72. Cuthbert vs. Reed.
73. Standhe vs. Lahman.
74. Same vs. same.
75. Same vs. same.

CAPTURED.

An Old Offender Caught—Stolen Goods Recovered.

Samuel Kelley a professional thief from Baltimore who it appears has been operating in this city for about three months, is now in jail awaiting a hearing on a charge of larceny. Information was received by the Chief of Police that Kelley, and an accomplice, were the parties who some ten months since entered Mr. Bruce's house at East Liberty while the family were at church Sunday morning, and that Kelley was in town. Steps were then taken to ascertain his whereabouts and Sunday afternoon, officers Long and Moon succeeded in finding him at his boarding house on Smallman street, when they arrested him and took him to the lock-up. On the way down Penn street he broke loose from officer Long, who had him in charge, and a lively race ensued, which terminated by the prisoner taking refuge in a house, ran up stairs and hid under a bed. The officer followed in his pursuit and recaptured his man who then quietly submitted and was conducted to the tombs. A comrade of Kelley's was also arrested but as there was nothing to convict him with any of the robberies recently committed he was discharged. Kelley after a little pursuasion in a manner admitted his connection with the Bruce robbery and informed the officers where they could procure a portion of the goods. A ring and a pair of sleeve buttons, on which Mr. Bruce's name was engraved, were found in a board yard near where Kelley boarded, and it has been ascertained that a music box and an ear ring are in the possession of a young lady at East Liberty, to whom they were given by Kelley. He had also disposed of $14.50 worth of old gold and $4 worth of silver, a part of Mr. Bruce's property, to a jeweller on Smithfield street, and $4 worth of old silver to a jeweller in Allegheny. In was also ascertained that he was the thief who some weeks since stole an overcoat from the Merchant's Hotel, the property of Col. Ross. The coat was recovered. He also stole a coat in Allegheny city, which was pawned at Gallaher's pawnbroker shop, but it has not yet been recovered.

He was kept in the lock up over night and until about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was removed to the jail to await a hearing. He was not idle while in the lock up, as the appearance of the cell clearly indicated after his removal. He had cut the mortar out of the wall and removed the entire brick in the arch over the cell door, and had he been allowed a few hours' time, would have doubtless worked himself out.

A Borrowers' Trouble.

Borrowers as a class are generally in trouble. The act of borrowing seems to imply that the actor is in trouble, and certainly his trouble don't end there, for it is about as much trouble to pay the loan, what ever it may be. Andrew Cassebury is in sorrow from this cause. He is employed as pastry cook at one of our principal hotels. He wanted a little money and, it is said, applied to his friend John Radley. John loaned him, he says, seventeen dollars upon the representation that the proprietors owed him a sum of money which would be paid the first day of April, and out of which he would return the amount borrowed. These statements Radley alleges he has since ascertained to be untrue, consequently he makes information before Alderman McMasters against Cassebury for false pretence. Warrant issued.

THE EDUCATION'S WORK.

County Teachers' Institute—Tenth Annual Session—Permanent Officers—Essays, Readings, Music, Lectures—Interesting Exercises.

Yesterday afternoon the tenth annual session of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute was commenced in the hall of the Fourth Ward Public School House, Penn street. At the morning hour there were about a hundred teachers in attendance, together with visitors, who filled the room and manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings.

The Institute was called to order at half past ten o'clock by County Superintendent Douthett, President, who made a short address, in which he compared the Institute which met just ten years ago with that of the present, and felicitated his hearers, as the friends of education, upon the great improvement which had been made since that time. He hoped that the Institute would be as productive of good as its predecessors, and that every teacher might go away with higher purposes, new incentives and more determination to discharge faithfully and truly the duties of the responsible position to which he or she had been called.

On motion, a committee consisting of Profs. Logan, Newell and Gamber was now appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Institution. While the committee were deliberating Professor Tayler was called upon and delivered an address upon "Means necessary to make study pleasing and profitable."

The committee now reported the following nominations, which were unanimously approved:

President—A. T. Douthett.

Vice Presidents—J. F. McClymonds, Benj. Jones and Robert Miller.

Secretaries—G. F. McCord, F. M. Johnston and J. J. Snodgrass.

Treasurer—E. M. Still.

Auditing Committee—J. N. Caldwell, M. E. Bailey and Ellen McCutcheon.

Committee on Resolutions—Will Johnston, Miss L. E. Wilson, Miss Sue B. Nichol, Miss Helen Renwick, Mr. E. M. Still and Mr. Majorkin.

Prof. C. Townsend, of New York, was now introduced and opened a series of lectures upon "Civil Government." The lecture contained much practical information, and being illustrated by topical outlines on the blackboard, was very interesting and instructive.

The morning session then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at two o'clock and opened with music by Prof. Brubacker, who sang in excellent style, "Beautiful River."

A Committee of Three on Finance was then appointed.

Prof. G. W. Burns lectured on the subject of "Elementary Reading."

Following this a discussion ensued on the question, "Should the Committee on Permanent Certificates examine all applicants," in which Prof. Jos. Stanton argued in the affirmative and Prof. Caldwell in the negative. In the general discussion City Superintendent Luckey sustained the negative, together with Mr. Kelley. Mr. J. Morrow favored the affirmative, with Messrs. Jolice and Still. The discussion was closed by Mr. Harrison in the negative.

A recess of five minutes followed, after which Profs. Caldwell, Morrow and Snodgrass were appointed the Committee on Finance.

Miss Lizzie Snodgrass read an essay on "The Scholar's Hope."

Profs. Brubacker and Cargo sang "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

Prof. W. V. Davis then opened a series of lectures on Grammar, considering principally "the Article."

The Institute adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At a quarter past seven o'clock Superintendent Douthett took the platform and called the meeting to order.

The exercises were opened by the singing of the "Coronation" hymn.

The chairman stated that a change in the programme was necessary, owing to the absence of the Rev. S. P. Linn, who had been announced to lecture. As a substitute for this gentleman Prof. Townsend was introduced and delivered an interesting "talk" on "School house floggings," or to draw it mild as the speaker said, "School Discipline." He said there was not in all nature such a thing as distinctive, single, physical force. If there ever was to be such a thing it was yet to be created. The mind commanded, and the body acted. It was the mind of the mechanic which adjusted and perfected the mechanism, and made it effective for the purpose designed. It was the mind of God in the storm and in the sunshine, in the roaring cascade and the tinkling cataract. His mind controlled everything and governed and directed all things. This then substantiated the proposition that any government to be successful must be of the mind. It was the power which one mind exercised over another which made it powerful to control. The teacher should always bear this in view. No ferule, or ratan, or bludgeon could govern. It might for the time check but could not control. The teacher then should always study the characteristics of the pupils, all their faculties, and what were their capacities, then endeavor to arouse the latent faculties of the mind of the pupil. It was a fact that when one faculty was thoroughly aroused it overwhelmed all the rest. Get a man angry and you might as well talk to Niagara, or the storm, to a mad man, to a shooting star, as to attempt to reason with him. So then the teacher arousing the opposition and worst feelings of the pupil might as well give up all attempts at governing a school. Then, again, mind changed the child into mind. One powerful mind would control many others. The teacher by remembering these principles would have but little difficulty in controlling the pupils. They could not be governed by whipping. He had done more whipping in the first year as a teacher than in all his school-time thereafter. By flogging, a pupil might be brought down for the time; but he could not be conquered in that way. No boy of any energy or spirit could be conquered in that way. It was only a question of physical force. The teacher subdued for a moment, but the boy would turn the tables if he could. The boy was aroused. He resolved that so soon as he was able he would whip that man. He thus learns to hate his teacher, his school, his brothers and sisters, his parents, and everybody. Now every time the boy passed through such an ordeal he got worse. The speaker developed these ideas at length, in a practical, and at times very eloquent and humorous manner. Illustrations very beautiful and appropriate from his own experience were drawn out to enforce the thought which rendered the lecture of great interest and attractiveness.

A recess of five minutes followed.

Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College, was then introduced, and delivered a lecture on "Reading," dwelling on the idea that the pupil should first be instructed to *think*, without which no good reader could ever be trained.

The Institute was now entertained with a song by Prof. Brubacker, after which Prof. Bailey, by request, read a selection entitled "Charlie Machree" which closed the session.

The Institute will re-assemble this morning at 9½ o'clock.

A Female Prisoner Lodged in Dixmont.

Mrs. Philpoena Shugart, the Butler county murderess, who poisoned her husband with arsenic put in a bowl of soup and carried him by his little daughter to the farm where he was harvesting, a crime for which she is under death sentence, having been pronounced insane, was brought to the city and confined in Dixmont yesterday. Dr. Reed refused to give any positive opinion as to her mental condition but will in all probability discover whether she is really insane or not before many days elapse. The wretched woman was much fatigued during her journey from the Butler jail to the city. Long and close confinement and the remorse of conscience has left her a poor, feeble, broken down woman, whom death will in all probability claim pre many moons pass away. She is the mother of a large family of children, many of whom are married. If she recovers her mental powers, or is proven to be sane, the law may yet demand her life in expiation of her grievous offense.

Bound for Erin—Stopped on the Way.

A case of alleged attempt to defraud was developed at the office of Alderman McMaster yesterday. The parties interested are glass blowers residing in Birmingham. The defendant, Thomas Edgar, made a statement to the effect that some time ago he loaned Samuel Bell one hundred and fifty dollars, time Bell was the owner of some property which made the note of value. Recently, it is alleged, he disposed of the real estate and made preparations to return to his native land, Erin. He went so far as to purchase a through ticket. In the meantime according to Edgar's statement he neglected to make any settlement in regard to the note. Hence the holder thought it time to look after the matter, which he did in an information charging Bell with disposing of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The Alderman issued a warrant, which will likely interfere with the intended journey of the accused.

THE OPERA.

Brilliant Opening of the Parepa-Rosa Season Last Night.

The second appearance this season of the celebrated interpreters of the elevated English opera—the grand Parepa-Rosa combination, drew together at the Opera House last night a large and brilliant assemblage. This waste have been expected, inasmuch as the lovers of true art had been afforded late previous opportunity of passing judgment on the merits of the company, and impatiently awaited a second occasion to pay homage at the shrine of worth and ability. The "Bohemian Girl" was put upon the stage in admirable manner, the scenery and general appointments being very fine and well chosen, adding materially to the successful rendition of the pretty and thrilling opera. Miss Rose Hersee, a spirited prima donna, who has won her way into high professional place, sustained the part of "Arline, the Count's Daughter," with grace, ease and brilliancy. Her exquisite vocalizations fairly enraptured the audience, and politeness was forgotten in enthusiasm, as was evidenced by the hearty outbursts of applause and vehement encores which flashed out in keen acknowledgment of the pretty gems of song gushingly sent forth. Mr. Campbell as "Count Arnheim" was no less warmly received, and he fully sustained the high reputation he enjoys in all parts of the land. Mr. Seguin made an excellent and characteristic "Devilshoof," The Solia was rendered in portraying the character of the effeminate "Florestine" in his own peculiar and fun-provoking manner. Miss Geraldine Warden, as Gipsey Queen, made a successful debut, and the remainder of the caste discharged their parts with credit and distinction. The accompanying orchestration was fully up to the standard of opera excellence.

To-night Perdis' Opera "Il Travatore" will be presented with Parepa Rosa in the cast; Wednesday "Martha" will be produced with Parepa Rosa, in one of her most finished parts; Thursday the great Musical event of the Season, will be the first production in Pittsburgh, of Mozart's master work, the "Marriage of Figaro," (Figaro by Hochzeit,) an Opera seldom performed, requiring for its production almost an entire company, and which has created the greatest sensation wherever it has been performed, with houses invariably crowded. Mme. Parepa Rosa and almost all the members of the company in the cast; on Friday, the "Rose of Castille," with Miss Rose Hersee and a great cast; on Saturday, Von Weber's grand Opera, for the first time in English "Der Freischutz," with the Great Incantation Scene—Mme. Parepa Rosa and an unapproachable cast. Very desirable seats for each evening may be secured on application at the box-office.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Table of Total Collections for the Year Ending April 1st, 1870, and Comparative Statement with Preceding Year, Showing an Increase of Over Half a Million Dollars.

United States Collector of Internal Revenue, T. W. Davis, Esq., makes the following very healthy exhibit of the affairs of his office, which shows that under his management the interests of the Government have been carefully guarded, and that collections have been rigidly and faithfully made from all classes of the community. While the announcement that the revenues collected in 1869-70 in fact, instant exceed over a half million dollars those of the previous year, is highly creditable to the Government officials, it also developes a hearty business prosperity in all lines of trade and manufactures.

Here are the figures of collections made during March in this district:

Total Collection on Spirits	$ 81,601 81
" " Tobacco	35,949 33
" " Cigars & Cheroots	2,750 00
" " Banks & Bankers	3,844 14
" " Penned Liquors	626 75
" " Sales	5,201 75
" " Special tax not specified	312 04
" " On Income	2,696 87
" " Legacies	654 67
" " Passports	123 00
" " Schedule "A"	123 00
" " Stamps	4,365 00
" " Penalties, &c	42 46
	$145,737 90
Excess	$ 543,740 22

The following table shows the total collections from all sources made from April 1st, 1869, to April 1st, 1870, and is placed in comparison with the collections of the previous corresponding term of 1868-9.

	1868-9.	1869-70.
April	$ 229,166 67	$ 288,906 04
May	223,073 24	284,727 25
June	236,102 08	306,102 08
July	197,239 83	234,433 61
August	94,773 46	165,151 97
September	91,638 44	125,966 97
October	73,702 41	116,227 79
November	70,645 66	102,189 39
December	90,952 80	109,857 63
January	144,494 44	166,963 28
February	162,490 24	143,207 66
March	111,708 49	145,737 90
	$1,587,487 46	$2,131,267 64
		1,587,487 46
Excess		$ 543,740 22

A RUNAWAY.

Narrow Escape from Death—Man Thrown from a Horse and Severely Injured.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Harry Bradley, of Allegheny, met with a very narrow escape from a horrible death. He was riding on horseback along the Perrysville Plank Road, about three miles from the city, when the animal suddenly became frightened and ran away. The rider was thrown to the ground, but in falling his foot caught in the stirrup. Hanging in this manner he was dragged along for about fifty yards when he became loose from the animal, which was caught soon after. Some workmen in a field near by ran at once to his assistance. They found him unconscious and bleeding from the head. He was carried into Jacob Burns' Hotel near by and a physician called. His wounds were examined and found to be very severe, although not necessarily fatal. After receiving medical attendance he revived somewhat, but could not be removed to his home last evening. Mr. Bradley is a butcher and drover and resides in the Third ward, Allegheny. His escape from death seems a marvel. As it is he will require care and attention to be brought around again.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday April 4, 1870:

Delass Platt to Jas. McKinney, Nov. 9, 1868; lots Nos. 31 and 12, in Platt's plan 23d ward, Pittsburgh.....$178
W. C. Thompson to Jas. McKinney, Jan. 1, 1870; lot 25½ by 135 ft. on Forbes St., 6 h ward, Pittsburgh.....$ 600
Edwin Miller to H. C. Richman, March 24, 1870; lot 24 by 80 ft. on Chestnut St., Allegheny City.....$ 1,000
Christ. Mankedick to Josiah Bloomer, April 1, 1869; 2 acres of land in Shaler township, between Pine Creek and the Allegheny River; 4 dwelling houses.....$3,750
William Linhart to John Schantz, Oct. 1, 1870; lots Nos. 45, 46 and 47, in Linhart's plan, on Mt. Washington.....$950
Wilhelmina Kuntz to Geo. Harvey, March 2, 1870; same as above.....$925
John Schantz to William Linhart, Feb. 28, 1870; same as above.....$700
Sam'l. B. Hall to Barbara Cosgrave, March 30, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Washington St., borough of Birmingham.....$1,800
Fred. Butteron to Fred. C. Reis, April 1, 1870; lot 18 by 154 ft., on Smallman St., Pittsburgh.....$6,400
Emily McAllister to Jacob Leech, April 1, 1870; 66 acres and 10 perches of land in Baldwin township.....$2,400
Stephen Woods, Jr., to Jas. Denniston, Sept. 29, 1869; ¾ an acre of land in Wilkinsburgh.....$450
Shirley Gumbert to E. H. Gumbert, April 2, 1870; lot 100 by 100 ft. on Kirkpatrick St., boro' of Mt. Washington.....$1,000
Wm. and Henry Walker to Isaac Seiffer, Jan. 1, 1870; lot 44 by 150 ft. on New Franklin road, Highland City.....$2,400

Fuss About a Stable.

There is a stable located on Liberty street near the old Fifth ward Market House, which has been the source of considerable trouble to several parties. Gustavas Bash is one of them. He claims ownership of it. Peter Sehm and Frank Fisher represent another claim. They as positively assert that the property was leased to them for a term which has not yet expired. Here's the trouble. The parties have come in conflict several times. The last affair occurred Saturday, which led to an information before Alderman Taylor by Bash against Sehm and Fisher for surety of the peace. The defendants, it is alleged, threatened to tear the stable down and went so far as to commence the work of demolition. Warrants were issued.

A Good Appointment.

Mr. John McKain has been appointed chief book keeper of the American Bank, on Fourth avenue, *vice* Mr. W. C. Macrum, who resigned to take a higher position in another institution. Mr. McKain was formerly connected with the dry goods house of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Wood street. He is a first rate accountant, and an excellent penman. The American Bank has prospered so well under the Presidency and management of our most worthy friend, John Floyd, Esq., that additional clerks are required already to transact its large and increasing business, although it is scarcely a year since it went into operation.

If you want your hair dressed or frizzled after the latest fashion, a comfortable shave, a luxurious bath or a little skillful cupping and leeching, any or all, go to Williamson's popular saloon, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. T

PETROLEUM ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA has exported 9,686,969 gallons of petroleum oil since the 1st of January.

DURING the past week 205,493 gallons of petroleum were shipped to foreign ports. Since the first of January 5,626,249 gallons have been exported.

THE Perry and Parsons well on North Bear creek, between the bridge and the river, we are told by those whom we can rely on, is now pumping twenty-four barrels per day.

THE Titusville *Journal* says the Clapp well, on the Henderson farm, is pumping 75 bbls, and many new rigs are going up. Considerable property is changing hands in this desirable locality.

ON the N. Y. & Dennis Run tract, Mr. McCord has a rig going up. Waltz & Strong, rig going up; Smith & Co. drilling, B. Wall pumping 5 bbls, No. 3—6, Dewell—4, No. 26—8, No. 43—4, and No. 62—8 bbls.

ON the N. Y. & Allegheny tract Parshall No. 2 testing after torpedo, No. 3 pumping fifteen barrels, No. 4 pumping one hundred and fifty barrels, No. 5 pumping fifteen barrels, No. 6 testing, Stevens & Fisher testing.

THE Shaffer Run territory is still above par in the market, and the wells now going down are represented as making a fine show, but as yet they have produced no oil. What will be the final result remains to be seen.

ON the Tidioute and Warren tract the Fisher & Cushing wells are as follows: No. 1 in third sand, No. 2 drilling, No. 3 pumping 30 bbls, No. 4 pumping 60 bbls, No. 5 spearing around tools, No. 6 has been torpedoed and is pumping 75 bbls.

IT is surprising to see the number of old wells on Oil Creek, long since abandoned, that are again being resuscitated. This is also the case throughout the oil regions, and many of them have already amply renumerated their owners for the outlay.

NO LESS than twenty leases have been taken on the Dalzell farm, and most of the parties have already commenced putting down wells. It is very evident from the number of wells going down, that if oil is found, it will not take long to run the fountain dry.

THE new well on the bluff of the W. S. McCray farm still holds steady at twenty barrels daily. A number of new leases have been taken on this tract, and work in some instances has been commenced. There seems to be no such thing as fall on this territory.

THE R. L. Shaw farm, near Rousonville, is now producing a large amount of oil. Several new wells recently struck, are producing above the average, and lease owners are looking forward to a largely increased production. There are wells on this tract producing as high as forty barrels daily.

WE have been shown a specimen of oil from the farm of Isaiah Morrison, near Kinzua, Warren county, the result of a co-operative company's action in testing that region. A well was recently struck there merely as an experiment, and is now producing five barrels of good quality oil per day.

THE Tillinghas & Kearns, is a new well recently struck on the east side of the Allegheny river, at Parker's Landing, on the land of Crawford, Fuller and others, owned by Tillinghas, Kearns and others. It has been pumping for some days, and is represented as producing thirty barrels per day.

A WELL at Sowers' Run is down two hundred feet with twenty-four feet of good sand rock. Well at Jamison Run, Sutly farm, down over six hundred feet, in blue slate, with good show of oil. Dr. Wynn's well, on Little Pike Run, has further increased its yield to ten barrels a day, with fair prospect of continued increase.

THE work of development in oil territory throughout the oil region bids fair to be carried on very briskly during the coming summer. The number of oil producing in Venango and adjoining counties is not, as many have supposed, on the wane. It is still attracting the attention and enlisting the capital of a large number of the most enterprising men in the country.

THE new Fox well, on the Central Petroleum Company's land, Petroleum Centre, which we noticed two weeks since as going down, is now finished and pumping eighteen barrels of oil per day. The two wells now down on this lease, owned by Edward Fox, of Petroleum Centre, are yielding forty barrels daily, and preparations are being made to put down a third one.

THE Linn, Robinson farm, on the Allegheny river, is a new well which has been pumping for some ten days, and is now producing forty or forty five barrels. This well is owned by Dr. Finlay of Kittanning; Col. John M. Thompson, Charles McCandless, W. Graham, Esqs., Dr. Cowden, of Butler county, and others. This well was drilled on the W. Christy and Captain Allen Wilson, of Sunbury, and like other wells sunk by them, is a success.

WELL No. 13, on the Chicago tract near Shaffer's, which has produced oil for some time at the rate of about 40 barrels per day, was torpedoed on Monday last, after which preparations were made to resume pumping, when it commenced flowing, and flowed at the rate of 250 barrels every twenty-four hours. The casing is all in the well, and the tubing, with the exception of one length. It is known as the Foggins well. The Chicago tract is located between Shamburg and Red Fox. The well is now pumping, we understand, at the rate of 80 barrels per day.

WEST HICKORY ITEMS.

This new and important oil field is being rapidly developed. The good producing territory is now fully one mile square.

The following is the production of the wells in this vicinity: Beatty Farm—this farm is owned by Beatty, Neyhart and others—Thompson & Co.'s well, producing 5 barrels; Beatty No. 1, 12 barrels; Beatty No. 2, 7 barrels; Beatty No. 3, 25 barrels; Olmsted, 5 barrels; Fisher No. 1, 10 barrels; Goodrich, 12 barrels. Total, 76 barrels. Number of wells drilling, 3.

ON the Royal R. Scott farm.—This farm is owned by Scott, Grandin & Fisher, The Dewey & Laney well is producing 7 barrels. Number of wells producing, 2

ON the R. C. Scott lower farm. Thornberg well producing 6 bbls, Goodrich well producing 35 bbls, Harmony well, (new) 45 bbls. Number of wells drilling, 2.

THE H. Wilkins farm, adjoining these, is being leased rapidly and promises to be as good as any. This was formerly the Snediker farm, but now belongs to Mr. H. Wilkins, of Cleveland, O.

MILES FARM.—This farm is owned by the Warren & Venango Oil Co., of Pittsburgh. The wells are among the oldest in this district, and have fallen off considerably within the last sixty days. The frequent use of torpadoes has heretofore kept up the production, but of late they do not seem to help the production materially. One, Sloan & Co., 2 wells, producing 27 bbls, Collins Bro., 2 wells, producing 10 bbls, Irvington Oil Co., 2 wells, producing 16 bbls., Arminia well, producing 2 bbls., Wideawake well, producing 4 bbls., Hoffman well, producing 3 bbls. Total, 50 barrels. Number of wells drilling, 3.

AWAY.

A Boss Roller Disappears—Strange Forgetfulness—Where Has he Gone?—His Conduct Before Starting on His Travels.

A resident of Lawrenceville has "gone where the woodbine twineth," or some other locality equally as mysterious. He started Saturday afternoon. He was employed as boss roller in the Eagle Rolling Mills. The hands were paid off on Saturday. He had his own wages and those of his employees, several boys under his control. He forgot to pay them: kept all the money. In his absentmindedness he forgot to acquaint his family—a wife and several children—of his intended journey. He just disappeared without bidding friend or foe adieu. The last seen of him was Saturday. He was in a saloon on Diamond alley, with a carpet bag in one hand, and arrayed in a new suit of clothing he had every appearance of a traveler. He traveled that night, but whither—no one knows. It is thought his face was set Philadelphiawards, but this is only a supposition. As he was a man of middle age and possessed of considerable knowledge of the city, the supposition that he became lost around town somewhere is without foundation. His wife and children would like to see him again; so would his creditors, the small boys whose wages disappeared with him. Altogether he had several hundred dollars in his possession. He may turn up yet. The police are endeavoring to help him. He is still away though and the probabilities are against his voluntary return.

A Rowdy.

George W. Teel, a red haired youth, was at the Union Depot yesterday afternoon, in a condition which unmistakably evidenced his aversion to the temperance cause. He raised a row and was put out. Shortly afterward he returned and requested permission to buy a ticket for Steubenville. He didn't buy the ticket though the privilege was granted, but raised another row. He was then escorted to the Mayor's office and in default of fine was furnished with a ticket for five day's lodging with Warden Scandrett.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, April 4.—The advance in the price of beeves noted on Saturday was lost to-day, and there have been concessions of ¼@½c; highest prices 9c, and from that price ranged down to 5¼c, with short supply. Sheep market firm; sales of thin to fair 5½@6¼c; fair to good 6¼@7¼c; good to extra 7¼@8¼c, and a few extras at 9¼c. Hog market tame.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Cotton in fair demand; middling 22¼c; sales of 5,300 bales; receipts 4,915 bales; exports 8,697 bales; stock 136,374 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO